

SOCIETY MEETINGS.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH -- Rev. A. P. W. Bøker, Pastor. Services every Sunday school immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. Prayers meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—
Solemn services at 8 o'clock on Wednes-
days. Confessions on the preceding Thurs-
day. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock. At
St. Sunday School at 2.30 o'clock. At 7
Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock. At 8
On the Monday after the third Sunday of
at 8 o'clock. At 8 o'clock. At 8 o'clock.
house, Pastor: J. J. Reese. Assistant.

GRAYLED LODGE, No. 554, P. M. & A. M.
meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening on or before the fall of the moon.
Wm. Woodfield, W. M.
J. F. HUBB, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 549, G. A. R. meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
Dariusz Davis, Post Com.

A. L. PERRY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S TRINITY CIRCLE, No. 142, meets on
Thursdays at 8 o'clock in the hall of the
terrace. Mrs. H. TUCKER, President.

Mrs. L. WHEELER, Sec.

GRAYLED CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 141.
Meets every third Wednesday in each month.
M. A. BATES, H. P.

FRED HARRIS, Sec.

GRAYLED LODGE, L. O. O. F., No. 147.

more every Tuesday evening.
 J. W. Soudkamp, Secy. JULIA NELSON, H. G.
BUTLER POST, No. 31, Union Life Guards
 Meet every first and third Saturday evening.
 Wm. E. C. Hall. P. D. BONGHORN, Captain.
 Wm. Fox, Adjutant.
CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M. M., No. 104
 Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month.
 T. Nolan, H. S. J. J. COLLIS COOK.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST
STAR, No. 6, 100 West Broadway, convenes
 on before the full of the moon.
 Mrs. John Lawson, W. M.
 Mrs. Emma L. Rydman, Secy.
COUNT GRAYLING, I. O. F. No. 784—Meets
 second and last Wednesday of each month.
 A. L. TRUMBULL, G. R.
 C. W. CHANDLER, R. S.
CRAWFORD FIVE, No. 60, I. O. T. M. M.—Meets
 1st and third Friday of each month.
 ALICE HAYDEN, Lady Com.
 Mrs. MAUDE MALANFORD, Second Keeper.
REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF PORTLAND
LODGE, No. 141, E. of F., Meets in Castle Hall
 the first and third Wednesday of each month.

H. BASSOR, C. G.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 10, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. Mrs. A. L. Pond President.
Rosa Pond, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 20—Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m.
A. W. PARNER, Master.
Laura Lendon, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bank of Crayling

SUCCESSOR TO


Crawford Co. Exchange Bank
MARIUS HANSON,
PROPRIETOR,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit.
Collections promptly attended to.
All accommodations extended that are
consistent with safe and conservative
banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Samuels' Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.
evenings.
Residence, first door north of Avalarcho office.

 **C. C. WESCOTT**
DENTIST,
GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN

Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.
Fine Lands Bought and
Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After

GRAYLING, . . . MICH.
Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of
the Bank.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Collections, surveying, payment of losses and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Ponchartraine avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH
H. H. WOODRUFF

Attorney-at-Law.
Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich.
Wednesday noon until Thursday noon
each week.

Can be found other days at State House Building, Rensselaer, N.Y.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLINE, MICHIGAN.

OLD WOMEN IN PANIC

PORTION OF INGLETSIDE HOME IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Mrs. Mary Kytle Perleha White At-
tempting Rescue and Another Inmate
Is Badly Injured—Arctic Explorer
Prepares to Blow Way Through Ice.

Fire destroyed a part of the Ingleside Home for Aged Women in Buffalo, N. Y. In a panic among the fifty inmates of the place, Mrs. Mary Kytle, 50 years old, was killed and four were hurt. The fire was discovered while the women were preparing for supper. Most of them were on the second and third floors, and they became panic-stricken as the smoke rapidly filled the halls. Mrs. Kytle succeeded in getting out of the building, but returned. Mrs. Margaret Gresham also returned to the building upon learning that a friend could not be found among those outside. The firemen refused to allow her to enter the door, and she started to climb a fire escape. When she reached the windows on the second floor she lost her hold and fell to the ground. She was seriously injured.

TO BLOW WAY THROUGH ICE.

Kriegler Relief Expedition Will Use
Dynamite to Reach Explorers.

W. B. Champ, secretary for William Kriegler, has engaged Captain Kjeldsen to command the Arctic steamer Terra Nova on her approaching voyage to the far north. Mr. Champ will leave for America on board the steamer Majestic in a few days. The Terra Nova will sail in May. Mr. Champ in the course of an interview said he had no doubt that the Terra Nova would reach Franz Josef land, where also would find records giving the whereabouts of the Ziegler expedition which started for the north pole in June, 1903. "When I return from America," said Mr. Champ, "I will bring two American doctors and two specialists, one of whom is a mine expert, and who will blow their way through the ice if such a course should be necessary."

BIG LOSS IN BIRMINGHAM FIRE.

Shift in Wind and Rain Check Blaze with \$240,000 Loss.

A shift in the wind and a soaking rain enabled the firemen to check the fire in the business district of Birmingham, Ala., after property valued at \$240,000 had been destroyed. Stores which, with their contents, were valued at \$1,000,000, were in great danger when the weather came to the aid of the department and prevented the blaze from becoming a conflagration. Two firemen were severely injured by falling walls. One of the engines exploded, but the crew escaped injury.

Engine of Moving Train Explodes.

Two trainmen were killed and twenty-five passengers were injured in a wreck on the New York Central near Whiteboro, N. Y. As the east-bound Buffalo special was passing the western express at a high rate of speed the locomotive of the latter train exploded, hurling the thirteen cars of the special from the track and partly demolishing the day coaches of the express.

Four Perish in Flames.

The family of Jay Andie, consisting of Andie and his wife and two grown daughters, is supposed to have perished in a fire which destroyed their home in Johnston, N. Y. The house was enveloped in flames when neighbors discovered the fire, and owing to the density of the smoke all efforts to enter the burning structure were futile.

Theater Crowd in Panic.

A moving picture machine exploded on the stage during a performance at the Mechanic Hall Theater in Salem, Mass., starting a fire that drove an audience of 1,500 people in a panic from the place and destroyed the building, entailing a loss of \$50,000. None of the audience was seriously injured.

Minister Mysteriously Dead.

Rev. C. F. Bentley, prohibition candidate in 1890, was discovered dead in a cheap lodging house in Los Angeles, and the police are searching for a mysterious veiled woman who accompanied him to the place.

Soldier Ground to Pieces.

With his foot caught in the frog of a railroad switch, a man believed to be Marion Robinson, a soldier at Fort Snelling, Minn., was run down by a Milwaukee train near the fort and instantly killed.

Manufacturer Kills Himself.

John B. Scully, Chicago iron manufacturer, committed suicide by shooting in Humboldt Park. His health and worry because of his wife's illness are given as the cause.

Two Children Cremated.

At Ely, Minn., the residence of Mathew Pavlenick burned and two of his children were cremated. The mother was seriously burned while trying to save them.

Woman Dies at Age of 102.

Mrs. Tishman Craigie is dead at Quakake, Pa., at the age of 102 years. She passed her life on a farm and was the mother of fourteen children.

Banker Beaten with Dice.

Banker C. T. Beckwith of Oberlin, Ohio, is dead, and the cause against Mrs. Chadwick is weakened.

Morgan's Carriage Runs Down Woman.

John P. Morgan's carriage, containing the financier and his wife, was chased by the police and his coachman was arrested in New York City for running down a woman, who later refused to prosecute.

Business on Solid Basis.

According to R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review, trade progresses steadily, all speculative excesses having been avoided thus far, and the numerous negotiations now pending indicate that the maximum of activity is yet to come.

Woman Brother from Suicide.

To his sister John Gilgilly, 19 years old, of Chicago, owes his life. Dependent on the young man bought carbolic acid and went home to kill himself. Margaret, the sister, entered the room as he raised the bottle to his lips and dashed it from his hand. Gilgilly was arrested.

Youngest Married Kansan.

Alva Russell, 17, and Miss Maude Graham, aged 16, were married at the home of the bride in Mineral, Kan. The groom is said to be the youngest ever married in Kansas. The ceremony was performed by a Methodist minister.

NEW RAILROADS AND CHANGES

Leads of Michigan Central and
Grand Trunk in Big Four Session.

President Leonard of the Michigan Central railroad and President Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway, have resigned. W. H. Newman, president of the New York Central, was elected president of the Michigan Central and Mr. Leonard, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Another change in the management of the Vanderbilt roads will bring to Chicago the operating offices of that system. This change in the location of the offices will be caused by the election of W. G. Brown to the position of vice president in charge of transportation of the Michigan Central, and the election of G. J. Grammer as vice president, in charge of traffic. The changes were made at meetings of the boards of directors of the respective railroads. Mr. Ingalls was elected chairman of the board of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Mr. Leonard, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, was elected chairman of the board of the Michigan Central. Senator Dewey, the former chairman of the Michigan Central, having resigned.

HAS A \$300,000,000 "CLAIM."

New Yorker Assests Right to Land on
Lake Michigan.

Samuel Davidson, who has offices at 42 Broadway, New York, has laid claim to land valued at \$300,000,000 on the shores of Lake Michigan. In Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana. Some "lands" land, but a great tract of water. All the area which Davidson wants is outside the government survey line, established many years ago. Among the corporations occupying land to which the government makes no claim are the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Illinois Central railroad, and the Electric Light and Power Company of Chicago. Much of the property is in Chicago, but the possessors pay no taxes, because the city cannot lay claim to land outside the United States survey line. Those who use the land are enjoying squatters' rights.

VICTOR O'SHEA GUILTY.

Jury Returns Verdict of Manslaughter
Against Young Uxoricide.

Victor O'Shea, who was convicted of manslaughter in Chicago, his victim's wife, was acquitted of a charge of murder. O'Shea was charged with the murder of his wife, Margaret, who was found dead in a rooming house. The jury found O'Shea guilty of manslaughter, but acquitted him of murder. O'Shea was sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary. The trial was the second, the jury in the first having disagreed. O'Shea and Miss Hogan were married secretly at Waukegan, Ill., July 2, 1901, each returning home and making the fact of their marriage known until after the lapse of several months. Their action did not meet with the approval of the girl's parents, and differences arose. Sept. 10, 1902, O'Shea called at his wife's home and shot her.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A CAR.

Manager of Construction Work for
Illinois Central Loses His Life.

George Ashley, general manager of the Illinois Central Construction Company of Knoxville, Tenn., was burned to death in his private car near Wickliffe, Ky. Ashley was in charge of the construction work for the Illinois Central railroad at Wickliffe. He was riding in the car. The smoke awakened the men. McClelland made his escape, but Ashley, who was trapped to reach the safe to rescue some papers. His charred body was found beside the safe. The remains were shipped to his home in Alton, S. C.

Huge Cornell Dam Is Finished.

The new Cornell dam near Croton-on-Hudson, in Westchester County, New York, the largest piece of masonry in the world except the pyramids of Egypt, is practically complete after ten years of labor. It will require about two years for the dam to fill. It will make a lake sixteen miles long, flooding the sites of a half dozen abandoned towns.

Pine Forests Far Distant.

The amount of white pine timber standing in Minnesota at present is somewhere between 10,000,000,000 and 20,000,000,000 feet. In Wisconsin estimates place the number of feet of standing pine at 10,000,000,000 feet. This statement was made by Secretary J. E. Rhodes of the lumbermen's associations at the annual convention in Minneapolis.

Severities Himself for Town.

In Stafford, Kan., fifteen stores were destroyed by fire. The total loss is \$50,000. The town was saved by a sacrifice made by J. B. Hill, who jumped back fire to be started in his building, on which no insurance was carried. The Farmers' State Bank, O. H. Baugh, drug, and Fort Brothers' general store were the other principal losses.

Reforms for Russian People.

The czar has signed a Russian magna charta, giving the people a representative chamber, and a new era has dawned for the nation. Cables Dr. E. J. Dillon from St. Petersburg. Mr. Witte is to have charge of the movement, which is due to the efforts of M. Vernoleff, minister of agriculture.

Children Die in a Fire.

Two children were burned to death and William McCarrick sustained burns which will prove fatal in a fire which destroyed his home in Parkersburg, W. Va. The dead are: Gladys McCarrick, 3 years old, and Charles McCarrick, 3 months old.

Smallpox in Kansas Senate.

A. O. Hughes, a clerk in the Kansas Senate, was taken to the pesthouse in Topeka with a well-developed case of smallpox. He had been ill two days, but remained on duty. Every Senator, most of the employees, and hundreds of spectators were exposed.

Loose Live Under Tons of Ore.

While working in the ore pit of the Carnegie Steel Company in Bellefonte, O., Serdiaz Volka and Andraz Jick, foreigners, were caught by a fall of frozen ore and smothered to death. A third man was caught, but escaped with slight injuries to his legs.

Governor Reprieves Woman.

Mrs. Mary Rogers, who was to have been hanged at Watertown, N. Y., for the murder of her husband, but been reprieved until June 2. Gov. Bell said the reprieve was granted in that opportunity might be given for a new trial.

Cooked to Death in Steambox.

John Leon met death in a horrible manner at Leon, Ky. He was running repairs in a steambox at a store mill, when some one turned the steam on, not knowing he was in the box. When found he was literally cooked to death.

More Strikes and Rioting.

Strikes and rioting continue throughout Poland. Forty-two sugar factories and an immense coal district are tied up. In Lodz six persons were killed by the troops, and disorder is rife in Warsaw.

Bandits Seize Six Victims.

T. J. Lamm, aged 51 years, a retired merchant of Leeds, Mass., was one of the six victims of a band of robbers who seized him and five others in the State.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The West Michigan State fair will be
held at Grand Rapids Sept. 18-20 this
year.

ACCIDENTS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The New Ingham County Courthouse
Opposed—Door Being Illegally Shown
in Northern Peninsula—Another Death
than Life with Drunken Husband.

The Circuit Court of Ingham county convened the other day in the new county building in Mason. The Ingham county bar held appropriate ceremonies and the first address was given by S. L. Kilbourne, president of the bar association, and he was followed by short addresses from other members of the bar. During the afternoon the calendar was rearranged and a number of prisoners were brought forth to make pleas. Mrs. Carr and John Carr stood out and a plea of not guilty was entered by order of the court. They were also arraigned on a charge of mingling poison with drink and the prosecuting attorney was allowed another week in order to file his information.

WOODSMEN KILLING DEER.

Lumbermen are killing the deer of the upper peninsula in large quantities and great herds are being made in the autumn. Says Charles H. Chapman, State game and fish warden. A large number of lumbermen kill deer in a systematic manner, and many employ thousands of men are employed keep a man-bury killing the animals throughout the winter season. Unless this practice can be stopped the great limiting region north of the Straits of Mackinac will soon be devoid of its deer. The punishment for such offense is \$100 and imprisonment for six months. A law making the minimum punishment ninety days in jail.

WOMEN GOING TO DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

Mrs. Bert Garey put her potatoes on to cook for supper the other night at her home in Fifth Lake. She then sat down to a dose of whisky and lay down on the bed to die. Her husband returned in time, and finding the note that she had left, secured a physician and resuscitated her. When asked if she would repeat her action, she said: "Not if Bert quits drinking." It is said the larger part of Garey's earnings go for liquor and this preyed on her mind.

OLD BEACON IS REMOVED.

A harbor light which has been removed from Grand Haven to be replaced by another. The removed light has been in service there for forty years. It is one of the Puritan fathers. First one that was brought to Lake Michigan. At one time it was known as the strongest and most costly light on the great lakes if not in this country. Improvements in the harbor make the removal of this light necessary.

KILLS HUSBAND AND IS ACQUITTED.

Upon trial before a jury on a charge of murder, Mrs. May Brown, who shot and killed her husband, John Brown, a lumberman, after quarreling with him over his drinking and lack of attention to her, was acquitted in Houghton.

ANOTHER FATAL EXPLOSION.

Henry Andie and John Reind were killed by an explosion in north branch of Tupper creek, at Chatham. This makes four deaths by premature explosions the same day, as Jacob and John Kosinen were killed in the Champion mine.

MINOR STATE MATTERS.

Carson City business men are organizing a band.

Yale papers are predicting a building boom for the town in 1905.

Hancock Elks have decided to spend about \$30,000 for a temple.

Lewis S. Walworth has been appointed postmaster at Jerome, vice Wm. L. Kilbourne, resigned.

Millford is discussing the question of establishing a free public library and citizens are interesting themselves in the matter.

A new and modern hotel is being built at Perry and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. It is built entirely of cement.

Shelly will spend \$4,000 for street improvements this year. The village will have good stone roads to the limits of each street.

Mrs. L. D. Post of East Chair has an ancient wooden plate made in England and supposed to date back to the fifteenth century.

Kalamazoo automobile enthusiasts are forming up by-laws for an automobile club and an organization will be effected in a short time.

Mrs. William Withers, 81 years of age, fell down the cellar way at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. P. Smith in Kalamazoo, and was fatally injured.

Don McArthur, aged 21 years, who was accidentally struck on the top of the head a few weeks ago by a stone thrown from a gravel car in Ann Arbor railroad yards in Owosso, died in Detroit.

J. Clarence Hickenbaugh, president of the Century Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, is dead at Hemp Hill, Texas, as a result of injuries in a runaway accident. He was an extensive owner of timber lands.

Two little children of Mrs. John Longworthy were burned to death in their home in Onaway, and the shock has made the mother so ill that she is unable to look after her three children, aged 3 years, 2 years and 10 months, in the house while she went to a neighbor's on an errand. Fire broke out in her absence and spread so fast that it was impossible to rescue the younger children. The older one made his way out of the burning house, but is unable to tell how the fire started. Mrs. Longworthy's mind is wrecked.

A new storage building is being erected at Leslie by M. P. Conpton. It will be one of the finest structures in the place, being made entirely of cement blocks.

The liquor element at Stanton is celebrating its victory over the local option faction as the result of a recent test case fought between the two sides and in which the former won.

The coroner's jury at Summit returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Charles Fortier, who slipped from a log and discharged a shotgun, which resulted in a fatal wound.

George W. Dennis of Leslie has a novel way of making an appeal to his creditors. He annually issues a statement of his financial standing and mails one to his customers, together with a request to file his account. This has proved very successful, as he has accomplished marvelous results.

The Menominee Electric Manufacturing Company's plant was destroyed by fire. The loss is between \$40,000 and \$50,000, insured at \$37,000. Henry Tideman, general manager, says the company had \$15,000 worth of contracts on hand. It is not decided yet whether they will rebuild in Menominee or move somewhere else.

CONGRESS.

The Senate Tuesday a House bill
passed extending to express com-
panies engaged in interstate commerce
the prohibition against carrying obscene
literature. A bill largely increasing the
fee for incorporating stock companies
in the District of Columbia was passed
and Mr. Platt of Connecticut introduced
a measure intended to correct abuses un-
der the local corporation laws mentioned
by the President in his message Monday.
Mr. Nelson of Minnesota spoke on the
statehood bill. In the House the Senate
amendments to the army appropriation bill
were voted down and the measure
was sent to conference. A resolution of-
fered by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York
calling on the Navy Department for in-
formation regarding the inequality in the
amount of armament delivered for the
battleships Connecticut and Louisiana
was adopted. The conference report on
the Philippine government bill was
agreed to. The postoffice appropriation
bill was considered until adjournment.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York called on the Navy Department for information regarding the inequality in the amount of armament delivered for the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana was adopted. The conference report on the Philippine government bill was agreed to. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered until adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE.

A large brick warehouse will soon be built by the Rapid Railway Company at Port Huron to handle the increasing freight business.

Sheriff Beck of Houghton county has notified all saloonkeepers in the county that slot machines and all other gambling devices must be cleared out.

The Pere Marquette Railroad Co. has just completed a new \$2,000 brick depot at Coral. The old one was struck by lightning last spring and destroyed.

A long, building seven high school students, tearing down the coasting hill on Broad street, St. Joseph, crashed into a telegraph pole and several were injured.

James Wood of Detroit was sentenced to ten years in Jackson by Judge Stone. He was one of the men who robbed the Illinois roller mills of \$300 on the night of June 14.

William Basel of Metz township, while working in a lumber camp near Hawke, was crushed to death by a falling tree. Deceased was 23 years of age and leaves a widow and child.

Harry A. Knickerbocker, a painter, shot and instantly killed his wife in their home in Battle Creek and then killed himself. They had had domestic troubles, it is said.

Robert N. McGraw, at the L. Stephens county court, Nov. 2, was found guilty of simple manslaughter.

Charles Porter of Summit, while hunting rabbits with a snapper and cone, fell from a log upon which he was standing, discharged his shotgun into his breast and died instantly.

A large barn belonging to Larry Cody, a farmer near Coral, was burned to the ground, together with three horses, three cows and about twenty tons of hay. The loss is about \$3,000, with small insurance.

Peter Myers, an aged and prominent farmer of Washtenaw township, became violently insane on account of much ill health and had to be confined in the county jail pending an examination of his condition.

Gus Hunsicker, aged 30, was knocked down and run over by several logs, while engaged in building a car on the Copper Harbor railroad at Chatham. Hunsicker died shortly after. He leaves a wife and six children.

Six persons were injured in a collision at Grand Rapids between a passenger train and a street car. The injured all of whom lie in Grand Rapids, are: Miss Nellie Folkens, John Quist, W. C. Tinsler, all of whom will probably die; Miss Leasing, Nicholas De Young and John Lindstrom.

Strained in the lumber shop of F. Holmes and spreading each side, destroying the Edmore Mercantile Co., \$16,000; W. E. Curtis, \$1,000; grocery and building; Young & Lyons, millinery, \$100; Empire Printing Co., \$800; and the Doley tin shop, \$200. The fire company could not do any work on account of water pipes being broken.

Dr. Walter H. Bill of Allegan, probably the most active member of the Jackson prison board of control as at present organized, is to be dropped from his position, which he has held since Feb. 14, 1904. Warner sent to the Senate for this position the name of Geo. W. Morrison of Hartford, and the Senate conferred upon Morrison the unusual honor of at once confirming him in office.

The University of Michigan dental department has obtained splendid results from the new European anesthetic, somniform. It acted as quickly as gas and lacked the bad effect of chloroform on the heart and stomach. Nine patients who took the anesthetic required the average time of only thirty to thirty seconds to pass under the influence of the drug and to regain consciousness again.

Because of his efforts in collecting evidence against Edward Donahue, accused of the murder of A. M. Northrop, a business man of Benton Harbor, a threat has been made against the life of Sheriff H. H. Hunt. A post office was mailed to the door of the sheriff's residence one night with these words inscribed: "Stop your efforts to hang Ed Donahue or we will kill you." Donahue for years was associated with a rough set of horse traders in the Chicago stock yards, who are suspected by some of making the threat.

Almerman Jacob Ellen of Grand Rapids found guilty a year ago of receiving a bribe from Lunt K. Salisbury, who was working in the interest of promoters of a proposition to improve the city of Grand Rapids, has been sentenced to a fine of \$300 or four months in jail. Before being sentenced Ellen made a statement in which he denied that there was any corrupt understanding between Salisbury and himself or that in accepting the money he made any agreement that would have prevented him from voting against the water deal. Ellen also denied that he received \$350 as charged, saying it was \$200. Ellen went to jail.

The village of Leonard, about nine miles from Oxford, although only having a population of about 400, is rapidly coming to the front and promises to make itself known in the future. It has a bakery factory and is looking around for more industries.

At the instance of Herman Roebahn, a Muskegon junk dealer, William Grieb was arrested, charged with intent to kill. Grieb is alleged to have stabbed the complainant with a jackknife in an altercation which the former had with Leonard Rubinsky over a sale of state eggs.

Elevator men at St. Johns are much worried at present over a new law relating them to have their buildings at least six feet from the railroad track. The railroads have served notice on them to comply with it and the expense will be so great that they are looking around for a way to get out from under it.

The inhabitants of a Sherrill township are settling the question of attempting to procure from the Legislature an appropriation to clean out the east branch of the Ancon river, which runs through the township. In the lumbering days considerable driving of logs was done on the stream, which caused the river to become flooded with driftwood.

CONGRESS.

The Senate Tuesday a House bill
passed extending to express com-
panies engaged in interstate commerce
the prohibition against carrying obscene
literature. A bill largely increasing the
fee for incorporating stock companies
in the District of Columbia was passed
and Mr. Platt of Connecticut introduced
a measure intended to correct abuses un-
der the local corporation laws mentioned
by the President in his message Monday.
Mr. Nelson of Minnesota spoke on the
statehood bill. In the House the Senate
amendments to the army appropriation bill
were voted down and the measure
was sent to conference. A resolution of-
fered by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York
calling on the Navy Department for in-
formation regarding the inequality in the
amount of armament delivered for the
battleships Connecticut and Louisiana
was adopted. The conference report on
the Philippine government bill was
agreed to. The postoffice appropriation
bill was considered until adjournment.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York called on the Navy Department for information regarding the inequality in the amount of armament delivered for the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana was adopted. The conference report on the Philippine government bill was agreed to. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered until adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE.

A large brick warehouse will soon be built by the Rapid Railway Company at Port Huron to handle the increasing freight business.

Sheriff Beck of Houghton county has notified all saloonkeepers in the county that slot machines and all other gambling devices must be cleared out.

The Pere Marquette Railroad Co. has just completed a new \$2,000 brick depot at Coral. The old one was struck by lightning last spring and destroyed.

A long, building seven high school students, tearing down the coasting hill on Broad street, St. Joseph, crashed into a telegraph pole and several were injured.

James Wood of Detroit was sentenced to ten years in Jackson by Judge Stone. He was one of the men who robbed the Illinois roller mills of \$300 on the night of June 14.

William Basel of Metz township, while working in a lumber camp near Hawke, was crushed to death by a falling tree. Deceased was 23 years of age and leaves a widow and child.

Harry A. Knickerbocker, a painter, shot and instantly killed his wife in their home in Battle Creek and then killed himself. They had had domestic troubles, it is said.

Robert N. McGraw, at the L. Stephens county court, Nov. 2, was found guilty of simple manslaughter.

Charles Porter of Summit, while hunting rabbits with a snapper and cone, fell from a log upon which he was standing, discharged his shotgun into his breast and died instantly.

A large barn belonging to Larry Cody, a farmer near Coral, was burned to the ground, together with three horses, three cows and about twenty tons of hay. The loss is about \$3,000, with small insurance.

Peter Myers, an aged and prominent farmer of Washtenaw township, became violently insane on account of much ill health and had to be confined in the county jail pending an examination of his condition.

Gus Hunsicker, aged 30, was knocked down and run over by several logs, while engaged in building a car on the Copper Harbor railroad at Chatham. Hunsicker died shortly after. He leaves a wife and six children.

Six persons were injured in a collision at Grand Rapids between a passenger train and a street car. The injured all of whom lie in Grand Rapids, are: Miss Nellie Folkens, John Quist, W. C. Tinsler, all of whom will probably die; Miss Leasing, Nicholas De Young and John Lindstrom.

Strained in the lumber shop of F. Holmes and spreading each side, destroying the Edmore Mercantile Co., \$16,000; W. E. Curtis, \$1,000; grocery and building; Young & Lyons, millinery, \$100; Empire Printing Co., \$800; and the Doley tin shop, \$200. The fire company could not do any work on account of water pipes being broken.

Dr. Walter H. Bill of Allegan, probably the most active member of the Jackson prison board of control as at present organized, is to be dropped from his position, which he has held since Feb. 14, 1904. Warner sent to the Senate for this position the name of Geo. W. Morrison of Hartford, and the Senate conferred upon Morrison the unusual honor of at once confirming him in office.

The University of Michigan dental department has obtained splendid results from the new European anesthetic, somniform. It acted as quickly as gas and lacked the bad effect of chloroform on the heart and stomach. Nine patients who took the anesthetic required the average time of only thirty to thirty seconds to pass under the influence of the drug and to regain consciousness again.

Because of his efforts in collecting evidence against Edward Donahue, accused of the murder of A. M. Northrop, a business man of Benton Harbor, a threat has been made against the life of Sheriff H. H. Hunt. A post office was mailed to the door of the sheriff's residence one night with these words inscribed: "Stop your efforts to hang Ed Donahue or we will kill you." Donahue for years was associated with a rough set of horse traders in the Chicago stock yards, who are suspected by some of making the threat.

Almerman Jacob Ellen of Grand Rapids found guilty a year ago of receiving a bribe from Lunt K. Salisbury, who was working in the interest of promoters of a proposition to improve the city of Grand Rapids, has been sentenced to a fine of \$300 or four months in jail. Before being sentenced Ellen made a statement in which he denied that there was any corrupt understanding between Salisbury and himself or that in accepting the money he made any agreement that would have prevented him from voting against the water deal. Ellen also denied that he received \$350 as charged, saying it was \$200. Ellen went to jail.

The village of Leonard, about nine miles from Oxford, although only having a population of about 400, is rapidly coming to the front and promises to make itself known in the future. It has a bakery factory and is looking around for more industries.

At the instance of Herman Roebahn, a Muskegon junk dealer, William Grieb was arrested, charged with intent to kill. Grieb is alleged to have stabbed the complainant with a jackknife in an altercation which the former had with Leonard Rubinsky over a sale of state eggs.

Elevator men at St. Johns are much worried at present over a new law relating them to have their buildings at least six feet from the railroad track. The railroads have served notice on them to comply with it and the expense will be so great that they are looking around for a way to get out from under it.

The inhabitants of a Sherrill township are settling the question of attempting to procure from the Legislature an appropriation to clean out the east branch of the Ancon river, which runs through the township. In the lumbering days considerable driving of logs was done on the stream, which caused the river to become flooded with driftwood.

CONGRESS.

The Senate Tuesday a House bill
passed extending to express com-
panies engaged in interstate commerce
the prohibition against carrying obscene
literature. A bill largely increasing the
fee for incorporating stock companies
in the District of Columbia was passed
and Mr. Platt of Connecticut introduced
a measure intended to correct abuses un-
der the local corporation laws mentioned
by the President in his message Monday.
Mr. Nelson of Minnesota spoke on the
statehood bill. In the House the Senate
amendments to the army appropriation bill
were voted down and the measure
was sent to conference. A resolution of-
fered by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York
calling on the Navy Department for in-
formation regarding the inequality in the
amount of armament delivered for the
battleships Connecticut and Louisiana
was adopted. The conference report on
the Philippine government bill was
agreed to. The postoffice appropriation
bill was considered until adjournment.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York called on the Navy Department for information regarding the inequality in the amount of armament delivered for the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana was adopted. The conference report on the Philippine government bill was agreed to. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered until adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE.

A large brick warehouse will soon be built by the Rapid Railway Company at Port Huron to handle the increasing freight business.

Sheriff Beck of Houghton county has notified all saloonkeepers in the county that slot machines and all other gambling devices must be cleared out.

The Pere Marquette Railroad Co. has just completed a new \$2,000 brick depot at Coral. The old one was struck by lightning last spring and destroyed.

A long, building seven high school students, tearing down the coasting hill on Broad street, St. Joseph, crashed into a telegraph pole and several were injured.

James Wood of Detroit was sentenced to ten years in Jackson by Judge Stone. He was one of the men who robbed the Illinois roller mills of \$300 on the night of June 14.

William Basel of Metz township, while working in a lumber camp near Hawke, was crushed to death by a falling tree. Deceased was 23 years of age and leaves a widow and child.

Harry A. Knickerbocker, a painter, shot and instantly killed his wife in their home in Battle Creek and then killed himself. They had had domestic troubles, it is said.

Robert N. McGraw, at the L. Stephens county court, Nov. 2, was found guilty of simple manslaughter.

Charles Porter of Summit, while hunting rabbits with a snapper and cone, fell from a log upon which he was standing, discharged his shotgun into his breast and died instantly.

A large barn belonging to Larry Cody, a farmer near Coral, was burned to the ground, together with three horses, three cows and about twenty tons of hay. The loss is about \$3,000, with small insurance.

Peter Myers, an aged and prominent farmer of Washtenaw township, became violently insane on account of much ill health and had to be confined in the county jail pending an examination of his condition.

Gus Hunsicker, aged 30, was knocked down and run over by several logs, while engaged in building a car on the Copper Harbor railroad at Chatham. Hunsicker died shortly after. He leaves a wife and six children.

Six persons were injured in a collision at Grand Rapids between a passenger train and a street car. The injured all of whom lie in Grand Rapids, are: Miss Nellie Folkens, John Quist, W. C. Tinsler, all of whom will probably die; Miss Leasing, Nicholas De Young and John Lindstrom.

Strained in the lumber shop of F. Holmes and spreading each side, destroying the Edmore Mercantile Co., \$16,000; W. E. Curtis, \$1,000; grocery and building; Young & Lyons, millinery, \$100; Empire Printing Co., \$800; and the Doley tin shop, \$200. The fire company could not do any work on account of water pipes being broken.

Dr. Walter H. Bill of Allegan, probably the most active member of the Jackson prison board of control as at present organized, is to be dropped from his position, which he has held since Feb. 14, 1904. Warner sent to the Senate for this position the name of Geo. W. Morrison of Hartford, and the Senate conferred upon Morrison the unusual honor of at once confirming him in office.

The University of Michigan dental department has obtained splendid results from the new European anesthetic, somniform. It acted as quickly as gas and lacked the bad effect of chloroform on the heart and stomach. Nine patients who took the anesthetic required the average time of only thirty to thirty seconds to pass under the influence of the drug and to regain consciousness again.

Because of his efforts in collecting evidence against Edward Donahue, accused of the murder of A. M. Northrop, a business man of Benton Harbor, a threat has been made against the life of Sheriff H. H. Hunt. A post office was mailed to the door of the sheriff's residence one night with these words inscribed: "Stop your efforts to hang Ed Donahue or we will kill you." Donahue for years was associated with a rough set of horse traders in the Chicago stock yards, who are suspected by some of making the threat.

Almerman Jacob Ellen of Grand Rapids found guilty a year ago of receiving a bribe from Lunt K. Salisbury

THE PAPER

WOMAN RETARDED BY DEFERENCE PAID HER.

The mother is revered in her home simply because she is a mother, not because she is superior in character or brains. Her husband and her sons not only wait on her, they ask her advice, defer to her opinion. A mother in her own home is a kind of goddess to be worshipped simply because she is a mother. This attitude obtains with all refined people among Christian nations. So, the sister and the daughter are placed on a kind of pedestal in their homes simply as objects of affection because they are women. If they are tender and gentle and goodly to behold, nothing more is required of them in the family circle. They are women, therefore to be revered simply as such.

But for all this woman herself pays a mighty price. This deference blinds her to her own deficiencies. This chivalrous attitude fosters the flattering belief in woman's mind that she is necessarily the individual superior of the creatures of blood and iron who bow down to her. She is not to blame for thinking that she personally is a superior creature. Why should she not be? Every voice swells the chorus of praise, every man friend she has bows the knee. Everything conspires to make her think that her pleasure is law enough for any one. She does think that her pleasure is law and she continues undevoted as a rational creature as long as she accepts man's deference to her as a personal individual tribute.

The truth is that this deference is paid to the sex of woman without regard to her individual development as a rational creature. If women recognized this their conceit would not be so imprudent. But women have small chance for finding this out and little incentive for believing it should any one tell them the truth. Of two ideas presented to the mind, one naturally believes the pleasant. It is far more pleasant for woman to believe that the universal deference paid her by the men of her acquaintance really represents the merit of her character deserves than it is to believe that this deference is paid to her sex—a quality bestowed upon her at birth and a quality for which she can certainly claim no credit.

HOW WE REMEMBER.

It was the discovery of Broca, much questioned at first, but now generally accepted, that there are within the brain centers round which the different faculties required for its different functions are grouped—that there is one center for the sight, another for the taste, another for the hearing, and what is more extraordinary at first sight, centers for the hearing of spoken words, for the vision of written ones, and even centers for articulate language and, it is said, for the act of writing. Hence, if we have out of the account the separate memories of nerves and muscles, and consider merely cerebral memory, or the memory of the brain, we find that in the words of M. Ribot, there is not one memory but many memories.

The best proofs of the correctness of this theory in the occasional lapses of memory from which we all suffer at times, but which, when they take place on an extended scale, are dignified with the name of aphasia. The different kinds of aphasia have been systematically studied by Wernicke, Kussmaul, Charcot, Dejerine, and others; whence it has been found that the loss of memory involved sometimes affects the power of writing, sometimes that of speaking, sometimes that of remembering the form of written or the sound of spoken words, and that parallel differences may sometimes be observed in the case of musical sounds. But these defects have all been discovered to correspond with lesions of some particular part of the brain corresponding in their turn to the centers indicated by

Broca and his successors, and thus supplement the cruel, if necessary, experiments upon living animals, upon which he chiefly founded his generalizations.

We all know how, if a vein or artery be cut out, one of the other veins or arteries after a time steps forward to supply its place, and before long does so efficiently enough. It is only by some such process among the neurones that we can explain how aphasia depending on actual brain lesion, and not only, as most of them do, upon some temporary stoppage in the supply of blood or energy to the part affected, generally become, with time, more or less completely cured. As for memory systems, all those that I have seen involve the learning by heart of a number of catch words or phrases which probably have only an indirect effect; and is it not better to commit to memory something which is of direct use to the rememberer rather than that which has none?

WHY THE NEGRO SHUNS THE FARM.

A few days ago I spent a day in one of the rural counties of Georgia and heard a great deal of discussion about the scarcity of efficient farm labor. After spending the day in the country, I returned to Atlanta for the night. Between 10 and 11 o'clock I made a tour through Decatur street. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that I found enough people who were not regularly employed to operate successfully fifty of the largest plantations in the State of Georgia. This single example represents a condition more or less prevalent in practically all of our larger cities, and in all of our Southern States.

As an economic problem, therefore, we have on the one hand a surplus of idle labor in the cities and on the other much vacant land, unworked cotton, and a scarcity of farm labor. In the cities of the South, wherever I have gone, I have found a floating class of colored people. I made individual inquiry as to why they preferred an uncertain existence in a city to a life of comparative prosperity upon a farm, either as owners, as renters, or laborers. While I shall not attempt to use their exact words, I sum up the reasons they gave me in a few sentences. A large class of colored people give the following as chief reasons for leaving the farms: Poor dwelling houses, loss of earnings each year because of unscrupulous employers, high priced provisions, poor school houses, short school terms, poor school teachers, bad treatment generally, lynchings and whitecapping, fear of the practice of peonage, a general lack of police protection, and want of encouragement.

The practice of peonage in a few counties of the South has also caused a fear among an element of the colored people that prevents their going into, or remaining in, the country districts that they may be forced to labor involuntarily and without proper remuneration. I have said that such lawless conditions exist in only a "few" counties in the South, and I use the word advisedly. In the majority of the counties in the South life and property are as safe as anywhere in the United States, but the harm comes because of the widespread notoriety that a few lawless communities and counties have given the South, and this serves to spread the idea pretty generally among the colored people that if they want police protection when they are charged with crime or under suspicion they must firstly seek the kindness of a city. Fear has stripped some counties of its most valuable colored labor and left the dreariness of that population.

In regard to the duties and obligations of my own people, I would say that unless they realize fully the opportunities that are before them in the South and seize every chance to improve their methods of labor, the time will come when Italians and other foreigners will attempt to displace them in the labor work of the South just as the Chinese are displacing the negro in South Africa.

A FELLOW FEELING.



Mrs. Alfie—I've just had a letter from my son Reggie saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how delighted I am. — Mrs. Alfie. — I can understand your feelings. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show.

TRUST ALL IN THE FAMILY.

Drummer Clambles with a Close Combination in Nebraska. "Owing to a railroad smash-up one night left in a little Nebraska town one night a year ago, said the drummer, 'and the way I came in contact with a trust made my hair stand up. It was a wretched town and a still worse hotel. My room was small and the bed was as hard as a board. I got up feeling mean, and after a miserable breakfast I was ready to bolt over. The bellman came when the landlord presented me with a bill for \$4. — 'Is this correct?' I asked as I looked at the figures. — 'Entirely so,' he replied. — 'Then you are a blamed old high-way robber!'

"The landlord had three sons, and when they began to talk in a turned on them and gave 'em some red-hot talk. When I stopped for breath the old man, who turned out to be a justice of the peace, sat down in a chair and calmly announced: — 'Heard yet? He'll pay! I now declare this court duly opened. James, have you any business?' — 'I have,' replied his eldest son, who announced to me that he was a constable and that I was under arrest. He then made a charge against me, one of the other brothers testified as to my language, and his Honor fined me \$10. As the third brother hadn't taken any part, I turned to him and sarcastically asked: — 'Where do you come in?' — 'Me?' he replied. 'Oh, I'm the town marshal, and as you are evidently a desperate character, I shall lock you up for a couple of days and then run you out of town.'

"It was a nice little family trust, you see," smiled the drummer, "and I couldn't beat it. I was locked up for forty-eight hours, but I had to pay the hotel bill and the fine, and when I was set at liberty and got my mouth open to say something else the jailer laid a hand on my arm and whispered: — 'Don't do it. I am the old man's son-in-law, and if you kick against my jail I'll make your next stop twenty days.' — Detroit Free Press.

No Trust in Horses. I have spent much of a long life in the observation of horses. I have reared them, broken them, trained them, ridden them, driven them in every form from the plow to four-in-hand. The result of these years of study is summed up in one sentence: I believe the horse to be part man and part idiot. Every horse at some time in his life develops into a homicidal maniac. I believe any man who trusts himself or his family to the power of a horse stronger than himself to be lacking in common sense and wholly devoid of ordinary prudence, writes a Kentuckyian to Harper's Weekly. I have driven one commonplace horse every other day for six years over the same road, and then had him go crazy and try to kill himself and me because a leaf fluttered down in front of him. I have known scores of horses, apparently trustworthy, apparently creatures of routine, go wild and become equally regular and recurring phenomena. No amount of observation can tell when the brute will break out. One more fool two generations of children to school over the same quiet road, and then in her nineteenth year went crazy because a rooster crowed alongside the road. She killed two of the children. If anyone can tell me of one good reason why man should trust a horse I should be glad to know.

It always pleased us to hear that a boy is "getting along." Boys are always so much and so many times as good as their fathers.

FARM AND GARDEN

If you have any doubt about either seed corn or planter it will be better to ascertain the facts prior to May 1st.

Unfortunately the road to success is a mud road and has not been thoroughly worked, and it has thorns and briars by the wayside.

In the past twenty years this country has increased in population 25 per cent, and it has decreased in number of sheep 20 per cent. Dogs have contributed to this state of affairs.

Poor yields are not always due to poor soil. Some farming is fruitful of poor yields. Good farming will make more plant food available and the yield will be proportionate to the amount of labor bestowed, other things being equal.

A man or woman working in a dairy should have good eyes and a good smell. When a man becomes a little rusty it should be discarded at once. He or she should be able to detect every odor that will taint the milk or injure the flavor of the butter.

That colt which persists in getting its foot over the halter rope or strap should have the rope passed through a hole in the manger on the end of which may be hung a weight that will at all times take up the slack, keeping it taut. When he lies down it will give him plenty of rope.

It is an astonishing fact, says the Agricultural Epitomist, that more than 1,000,000 dozen of eggs are imported into the United States annually, about 150,000 dozen of which come from China and Japan, while 800,000 dozen come from Canada. The American hen is all right, but something is wrong with the American farmer.

We have beginners and quitters, starters and losers, and then we have stayers. One of the best things in this world is to know when to begin and when to quit; when to start in any enterprise and when to pass it up. If we stay by a thing that is losing money the longer we stay the worse.

Government statistics show that 3004 exports of bread stuffs will be less than one-half the value of those exported in the calendar year 1903. The first eleven months of 1904 the exports were but \$82,000,000, against \$170,000,000 for last year. The decrease is largely due to the wheat crop of 1904 and the corn crop of 1903.

A banker riding through the country recently saw the implements of a certain farmer out exposed to the elements. Now this man was a borrower at his bank, and when he came in to renew his paper, the banker would not renew, stating that he thought he was a dangerous man to loan money to. This is an object lesson.

The area under vine in France in 1904 amounted to 4,101,464 acres. The yield of wine, according to the official preliminary estimate, was 1,749,261,000 gallons, or almost double that of the year before, when the vintage was only 818,018,000 gallons. The output of cider in France in 1904 was 333,323,000 gallons, against 118,042,000 gallons in 1903.

In digging a ditch many farmers throw the top soil and clay all together and when a ditch is filled the clay is on top which leaves a hard, infertile streak through the field for many years. A better way is to throw all the top soil on one side of the ditch and the clay on the other and when filling again the black dirt can be put in last.

The poultry nests and roosts should frequently be taken outside of the building and lightly brushed with kerosene and a lighted match applied. The fire will run over the surface without doing any harm. If properly constructed the roosts and nests can be taken out and replaced in a few moments, leaving an empty poultry house, which can easily be cleaned.

How does rain spoil hay? Let us see. Take a wisp of hay and steep it in some hot water in a pail. A brown color will come to the water which is known as "hay tea." It left long enough the solution will contain all the nutritive substances of the hay. Cold water will do the same thing, requiring some more time. Hay that has been permitted to become overripe loses its nutritive properties to the perfect seed.

The wheat crop of Russia is now given out by official authorities as follows: Spring wheat, 457,024,000 bu.; winter wheat, 206,108,518 bu. In 1903 the figures were: Spring wheat, 421,683,283; winter wheat, 200,374,374 bu. It is the principal food grain of the lower classes of Russia, produced a crop of 1,008,860,438 bu., as compared with 911,911,750 bu. in 1903. It will be seen from these figures that Russia will have considerably more grain to export from this crop than she had from that of 1903, and this is one great factor in keeping down the price of wheat in eastern Europe and Great Britain.

The State statistician of Indiana, in his report on farming statistics for the year 1903-4, says that "it is considered by those interested that wheat can no longer be raised in Indiana at a profit. In 1904 the average yield was a small fraction more than two bushels to the acre. Deducting one and one-half bushels for seed, the net crop was but eight and one-half bushels to the acre, to pay for sowing, harvesting, thrashing, marketing, and all other expenses, the net value of the land. It may be expected that under these circumstances the

wheat acreage will decrease from year to year." The report states that although the wheat acreage had been reduced from 1903, yet the reduction in the crop had been greater in proportion, the crop falling off from 27,713,357 bushels in 1903 to 13,371,340 bushels in 1904, and the yield per acre decreasing from 12 bushels to a fraction above ten.

According to the Los Angeles Times, the government experiment of growing date palms at the Arizona experiment station has been so successful that about five acres of plants will be added to the coming season. The plants set out in 1900 began to bloom the third year, 60 specimens having been fruiting last season. One year later the palms had become fruitful, and it is from this season's experience that the authorities resolved to extend the area of date palms. It has cost the government nearly \$5 a plant to import and establish these palms, but the benefits to be derived from date culture are so great that this enterprise is justifiable at any reasonable cost. The plantation at last reports contained 750 living palms, which had produced 502 suckers from which the general supply must come. When these suckers get more abundant, it may be possible for the public to receive a few of the choice varieties imported from the date-growing centers at so much trouble and expense.

A New Farm School.

Interesting results are expected from the new Smith Agricultural School soon to be opened at Northampton, Mass. It is founded with an endowment of \$300,000, the increase of the bequest of \$30,000 made sixty years ago. This school will be managed by a commission chosen each year at the annual city election. A tract of land is to be set apart as an experiment farm, and a school building will be erected for the students. The details of the plan have not been announced, but the work will be carried on probably on somewhat different lines from the State agricultural schools and colleges, and for that reason will be of somewhat special interest. It will be designed to afford a good opportunity for the young men of the surrounding region to obtain a practical training in farm operations.

Cooling Milk in Winter.

Milk must be quickly cooled in summer to increase its keeping power, but many do not know that the process is also necessary in winter. Men that make a business of delivering milk know that at certain times in winter they have as much trouble with milk souring as they do in the summer. The cooling of milk in the winter should be done in exactly the same way as it is in summer; namely, by placing the milk in cans in tanks of cold water as soon as the milk is drawn from the cows. In the winter ice and snow may be easily obtained for reducing the temperature of the water in the tank. As this is entirely without expense there is no good reason why it should not be done. Milk for all purposes will then keep very much longer than if it is not cooled after being drawn.

Shoeing Young Horses.

Trouble comes in shoeing horses when there is improper handling the first time the colt is shod. Before the colt is taken to the blacksmith for the first time it should be prepared for shoeing by handling its legs in such manner that he will understand that he is not to be hurt. The rule is to take the colt to the blacksmith first—a poor plan. The following method is said to be an excellent one for preparing the colt for shoeing: Tie a long strap around its neck, passing it along the near side and between the hind legs, bringing it to fit close to the body; then pass it under the strap which is around the neck; then tighten up the strap gradually, holding colt by the bridle. It will probably pull a little, but speak to it kindly. When it has become accustomed to the strap lower it to a point just above the hock and gradually pull upon strap until the leg is lifted, at the same time pulling back or to the side on the bridle to keep colt from stepping ahead; then take the leg in hand. The same thing can be done with the other leg, and after the process has been gone through several times one will be surprised to find how easy it is to lift any leg.

Why Potatoes Run Out.

Professor Girard says: It is an opinion quite broadly held that varieties of potatoes cultivated continually in the same region are certain to degenerate. It is a frequent thing to hear large potato buyers or starch manufacturers declare that, after having imported and placed at the disposal of their growers varieties of potatoes noted for their large crops, they have seen them give excellent results the first year, fall away in the second year and give results even lower than the native potato in the third year. This is indeed true, but it is by no means inexplicable; the degeneration which one sees in this circumstance does not result from a natural weakening of the variety, it simply results from the entire lack of care with which the plants to be perpetuated are chosen. All the good tubers are sold to the markets, and it is from the inferior discarded tubers that has been demanded a continuous supply of seed. I have demonstrated practically, and have established the fact, that if suitable tubers are selected for planting, and the cultivation accompanied with the needed care, the quality and quantity of the crop will be maintained under all satisfactory climatic conditions.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 12, 1905.

The Second Miracle in Cana.—John 4:13-54.

Golden Text.—The same works that I do, bear witness of Me that the Father hath sent Me.—John 5:36.

Miracles bore a very prominent and very important part in the life-work of our Lord, and also in that of Peter. Indeed, Jesus depended in great part upon "signs," which we call miracles, to prove that He was what He claimed to be, and to prove that therefore He had a right to teach authoritatively. His ministry was full of miracles, from the turning of water into wine, to His miraculous resurrection, and His miraculous appearance thereafter, and to His final disappearance into Heaven. Indeed, as Paul shows, our assurance of the truth of the religion of Christ is dependent upon the fact of His resurrection, the most tremendous of all His miracles. (See 1 Cor. 15:17 and John 10:17, 18.)

It is of vital importance to us then that we should have no half-hearted belief in miracles—no such belief as tries to explain them away. We should think rather that God works so much that we cannot hope to follow His thoughts except in so far as He reveals them to us, and that He has such control over the universe that everything in it is subject to His will—everything except the will of man.

It does not follow at all that He can do everything. There are things which He cannot do in accordance with His nature: to be less, and He cannot do those things. That is to say there are things God cannot do because He is a good God, because His character is unchangeable and because He is loyal to His promises, whether expressed or implied. The other side of the truth is that what God wishes to do is right, and He can do what is right.

Notes.

Verse 43.—Jesus was now about to enter upon nearly two years of work in Galilee.

Verse 44.—A number of ingenious attempts have been made to explain this statement in the connection in which it occurs here, but it does not seem to have any direct connection with the passage before us. The true meaning of it is quite clear from the parallel passage in Matthew 13:57. The context there shows that Jesus referred to the fact that in Galilee, and especially in Nazareth, He could not expect to be honored as a prophet. The reason why He could not expect it is clearly stated by Matthew: (Read Matt. 13:54-58; Mark 6:1-6.)

John evidently introduced the remark in our lesson chapter as a sort of general comment on our Lord's reception in Galilee. The people followed Him in crowds to see His miracles and to be healed, but very few of them became steadfast disciples. (Read Matt. 11:20-24 and John 6:24.)

Verse 46.—Cana was perhaps five miles to the north of Nazareth.

Verse 47.—The nobility did not usually associate themselves in any way with Jesus. But when a man is in dire distress, and there is no way in which he can by his own efforts obtain relief, he will do many things that otherwise he would not have thought of doing. This nobleman found an urgent need for faith, and faith came to him. He hurried to meet Jesus whose journey northward had evidently already been heralded in Capernaum, and urged Him to hurry on to the latter city to heal his son.

Verse 48.—Jesus' answer does not seem very sympathetic, but it is all in the point of view. It was not that the noble suffered bodily ill, and sickness and died, that was to Jesus the awful tragedy of life, but that people would not believe. Therefore He talked to this nobleman of belief even in the midst of his sorrow and anxiety. He pointed out to him that belief was the great thing, the thing that signs (miracles) were intended to produce, but that should not be so dependent upon signs. Jesus would have men believe on Him because of the miracles, but also quite as much because of His teachings. We know that these teachings did so impress people that some, who had gone to see Him with hostile intent, came away saying that no one ever spoke as He spoke.

Verse 49.—But the nobleman was full of just the one thought. His son must live and Jesus must heal him. He had not time to argue about belief, nor did Jesus wish him to. He believed that Jesus could heal his son and He begged Him to do so before it was too late.

Verse 50.—As in other cases, when the pleaders showed themselves all in earnest and confident of His help, Jesus rewarded this man's persistence and faith. But he did not go to Capernaum immediately. He required still more exercise of faith on the part of the father. He required him to believe without seeing, and to go home without accomplishing what he had set out to do; that is, to bring Jesus back with him. The man's faith rose to the occasion; he stopped pleading and went home.

Verse 51-53.—As if to show that there was no barrier to His power Jesus performed this miracle at a distance. When the nobleman learned how his son had been healed at the very hour when Jesus had assured him his prayer was granted, he did not say it was a mere coincidence. He believed that the healing was done by the power of Jesus, and so believed in Jesus. And, as in other cases, we see that a man of strong belief will take his family with him into the household of faith.

Verse 54.—This may mean either that this miracle was the next in Galilee after the turning of water into wine, or that Jesus had worked another miracle since His return from Jerusalem, which, however, is not chronicled.

Church and Clergy.

Wales has never known such a religious awakening as that which at present prevails there.

The Episcopal diocese of Michigan at present enjoys the distinction of having no clerical vacancies.

Bishop Scherenschewsky has recently had to undergo an operation at St. Luke's hospital, Tokio, Japan.

The total of giving for missions in the Methodist Episcopal church last year went beyond the two and a half million line.

Indian Gai-way of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has returned from a tour in eastern Asia.

Dr. Washington Chapman of Columbus has resigned the presidency of the Missionary Association at Los Angeles.

It is stated that Commander Booth-Tucker expects to train his six children for leadership in the Salvation army. One of his sons, Major Booth-Tucker, and twenty-two candidates received the white veil of novitiate recently at St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Ind.

The Rev. C. H. Shackpole of the First Methodist church of Melrose, Mass., suggests that parishioners hard of hearing get telephone in their pews.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

French troops were ordered into the Neapolitan provinces.

The French fleet in the West Indies captured Nevia, the town of Basetero, in St. Kitts.

England ordered that vessels carrying corn should be allowed in the ports of Spain, provided they carried no guns.

The court of Lisbon declared itself an ally of Spain and not of England.

The French fleet sailed from Toulon, with 8,000 troops, to occupy the ports of Sicily and Naples.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

The Mormon church was organized at Manchester, N. Y., by Joseph Smith.

Daniel Webster made his great speech for the Union, in reply to Robert Y. Hayne, who was a radical upholder of State rights.

The Spanish government failed to raise the loan from the French capitalists to fit out an expedition against South America.

Ten thousand Mexicans were ordered to the borders of Texas to prevent the smuggling so largely carried on through Texas by Americans.

Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, made his famous speech in Congress in defense of State rights.

Fifty Years Ago.

The French spoliation bill passed the House by a vote of 110 to 70 and went to the Senate.

The United States surveying steamer Water Witch, in ascending the Paraguay, was fired on from the fort and one man killed.

The British home ministers resigned and Lord Palmerston later succeeded in forming a new ministry.

The first train passed over the Panama railroad.

The chapel and west wing of Rutledge College, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire.

Forty Years Ago.

Navigation in the Potomac river was blocked by ice twelve inches thick below Washington.

F. P. Blair returned to Washington from his second trip to Richmond, and all sorts of reports were current as to the bearing of his visit on the outcome of the war.

The Illinois and Maryland legislatures ratified the anti-slavery constitutional amendment passed by Congress. The constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in the United States was passed by the House of Representatives.

The military court at Cincinnati sentenced S. B. Davis to be hanged as a Confederate spy.

Thirty Years Ago.

News of the death of Tsai Shun, Emperor of China, reached London.

The constitutional commission of Maine turned down a woman's suffrage plank.

Day and night were spent in the national House of Representatives in repeated roll calls in an effort to take action on the civil rights bill.

A lockout in the coal mines of South Wales threw 120,000 men out of work.

An attempt to capture the James brothers at their home in Kearney, Mo., resulted in the killing of their young brother and the maiming of their mother, Mrs. Samuels, by a bomb.

The court declared his evidence admissible, and Theodore Tilton told from the witness stand in New York his charges against Henry Ward Beecher.

Twenty Years Ago.

The big dry goods house of Garry Bros. in New York was wrecked by dynamite, supposedly by striking clerks.

John C. Spooner was elected United States Senator by the Wisconsin Legislature.

The inauguration of Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, delayed because of the death of his son, took place at Springfield.

The New Haven, Conn., Savings bank weathered a run in which \$230,000 was paid out to depositors.

Fourteen persons were killed at Iren, Italy, by a snowslide.

Capt. Cronch and his associate Oklahoma boomers were arraigned at Wichita, Kan., and held for trial.

Ten Years Ago.

After passing the lie, Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Heard, of Missouri, came to blows on the floor of the House.

Many persons perished and much damage was done to shipping by a storm which swept the New England coast.

The Brooklyn strike ended, the troops were withdrawn, and peace reigned.

The North German Lloyd steamer Eiba, with 314 passengers and crew, was sunk by a collision of the Hook of Holland.

Ward McAllister, society director and organizer of the 400, died at his home in New York.

Mazoe refused the position of Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Crawford Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Three Months, .25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 9.

SETTING A BAD EXAMPLE.

Americans Settled in Manila Fall to Attend Church.

Clergymen of all denominations, Protestant and Roman Catholic, complain that the American population of Manila do not go to church, and that they neglect their religious duties which they are accustomed to observe at home, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. This is the case in foreign countries. Diligent light upon the conscience and habits are relaxed. It is undoubtedly true that our people here, many other respects are not as careful in observing the injunctions of the parents and obeying the commandments as they ought to be. Men are regular church-goers at home, but separated from their families, they feel relieved from the duty of attending church. Consequently, the church is filled and the pews are vacant. Army officers, the ministers, are particularly indifferent, and many of them are even seen at church, which is in striking contrast with the habits of the British in India, Egypt, Burma, Singapore and every other colony where the Established Church holds service.

British officers consider it a matter of duty as well as of privilege to attend, and out of respect to the church, always wear full dress uniform at the morning service. At evening service they are not so regular, but many of them attend and wear fatigue dress. The same is true upon the ships of the English navy and merchant marine. Our naval officers never think of holding service on board a battle ship or a gunboat unless the chaplain is present; but the British never fail to do so, and in the absence of a chaplain, the admiral or captain or executive officer reads the lessons for the day. On merchant ships it is the same. Divine worship for the benefit of the crew is enjoined by the Board of Trade, and the regulations are obeyed in a conscientious manner by most ship masters. Presumably at the hour appointed the officers and members of the crew and stewards, so far as they can be spared from their posts, assemble in the dining saloon, where the captain, or if he is on the bridge, the purser, opens a big Bible and a prayer book upon a miniature pulpit draped with the English flag, and reads the morning prayers and the lessons for the day. You seldom see this upon an American ship or those of any other nation.

There are chaplains for all the regiments in the Philippines, but commissioned officers are beyond their spiritual jurisdiction. Their work is limited to the enlisted men.

The Manila clergymen complain of the indifference of their fellow countrymen to religion, because of its effect upon the Philippines, and so much influenced by example. No doubt our people over here might set the natives a better pattern than they do in morals and ethics and other things, and particularly in respecting the government, which is the worst fault of the American colony in Manila.

CHILDREN NOW BORN

Will Draw Pensions as Widows of Civil War Veterans.

Women draw the highest allowances of pension money from Uncle Sam's long box. Twenty-four of them might be named who together get as much as the total received by 500 widows of the 56 a month class. Two, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. McKinley, receive \$5,000 each; one, Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, has only to sign her name to get \$2,500 per annum, and three others have a regular income of \$2,000 apiece from the same source. These three are Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. George B. McClellan (mother of the present Mayor of New York), and Mrs. Frank Blair, widow of the famous Sen. Blair.

Eighteen widows of generals and admirals each draw \$1,500 a year in pension money; six get \$800 per annum, and 200 surviving relatives of distinguished army and navy officers receive \$600. It will thus be seen that the government pays annually to 220 widows a total of \$165,500.

The widows to-day occupy the most conspicuous place on the pension rolls. The ranks of the veterans are steadily thinning, at the rate of 25,000 a year, but not so the widows, who are continually becoming more numerous. Before very long they will exceed the old soldiers numerically on the civil war list, and it has been reckoned by the Pension Bureau that in 1930 about 1,000 widows of men who fought in the civil war will be alive and getting a small regular income out of the treasury. Many girl babies are still to be born who are destined to be widows of the civil war. In other words, 20 years and more from now there will still be living civil war veterans' youthful enough in spirit and attractive enough from a financial standpoint to attract some blushing maiden.

According to Circumstances.
"I hear that your wife has run away from you?"
"Yes, I have offered a reward for her capture, dead or alive."
"How much?"
"Ten dollars alive and \$1,000 dead."
—Judge.

A woman ran an automobile over a man, and was greatly distressed. Alighting, she tried to comfort him. "My good man," she said, "have you a wife and children?" "No," the man replied, "this is the worst thing that ever happened to me."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Vigorous swimming is evidence of a robust constitution. People in feeble health rarely swim.

A ten-foot shark chased 30,000 herrings into the net of a Dublin trawler, and was caught himself.

The locomotive engineers in Germany receive a gold medal and \$500 for every ten years of service without accident.

The bicyclists in India are much harassed by the mosquitoes. These insects not only bite the riders, but they actually puncture the tires.

In Russia there is a larger proportion of blind people than in any other European country. Two out of every thousand persons are sightless.

To curb his wife's extravagant habits, a carpenter in Budapest keeps her locked in the house on week days, but kindly lets her out on Sundays, when the stores are closed.

Bishop W. W. Chaff, of the Mormon church at Salt Lake, has arrived in Mexico, charged with the mission of purchasing large tracts of land upon which Mormon colonies will be established.

Mr. and Mrs. John Glinder of Bonanza, N. M., were married in 1886, and have thirteen children. All are bright and lively and in good health, and none of them was ever troubled with a serious illness.

Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, is very wise. She says that the trouble with most women is that they are eager to spend money, but dislike work. That's what keeps them poor and discontented.

Hard luck has been the fate of the Emperor of Austria from the beginning of his reign. In every battle he has fought he has been defeated, his wife was assassinated, and his eldest son closed his career with suicide.

The Chicago board of health asserts that a large percentage of sufferers from Bright's disease are those who indulge in what is called high living. People who live on plain food and lead temperate lives rarely have the disease.

The Peruvian government is about to found a national museum of natural science, which will have its home in Lima, and in which there will be three departments, one devoted to animal life, another to plant life and a third to minerals.

FOREIGN LIFE.

The men of the British garrison artillery are to be given general knowledge of the characteristics of subversive life.

Having sung a requiem into a phonograph, a Schlegel doctor has left instructions in his will that the music shall be reproduced at his funeral.

Dakar, a French port in Senegal, West Africa, is being connected with France by a direct cable. The connecting point on the French side will be Brest.

France hopes to achieve the bloodless conquest of Morocco, says the Paris Herald, by establishing a schoolmaster and a doctor in each of the towns on the Algerian frontier.

The Paris Catholics state that Col. Delaney, chairman of the French Philanthropic Federation, has received a letter from the Pope, requesting a price list of rare French stamps.

Seventy men had a fishing competition at Dover, Eng., under the auspices of the Sea Anglers' Association. They fished five hours, and the prize for the heaviest fish was taken with a whiting, weighing 20 lbs. 10 oz.

London now has an automobile baby carriage. It can easily be stopped by a child in the car depressing a pedal with its foot or by the person in charge pushing forward a lever on the side of the car. As this lever is fitted with a locking gear, it is impossible for the child to reverse it and restart the car.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Don't rack your brain till you wreck your health.

About all the back-bought farmer can raise is sorrow.

A policeman travels his beat and the hobo beats his travel.

The man who sties a hobby generally gets along pretty shabby.

If a man is bound to succeed he should unite all bad associations.

As might be expected, those who live in fastnesses have a slim diet.

In order to keep some people's friendship it is necessary to keep them.

The habit of arriving in the nick of time might be called a nick knack.

There is a great deal of difference between being a "sonner" and a prompter.

Cheated the Lawyers.

Henry Buus, living in Cowley County, Iowa, found recently that he was afflicted with an incurable disease and that he must soon die. Instead of making a will which his relatives might fight over he got his family together and made a division of his property. He has 12 children. To each he gave the choice of taking 100 acres of land or \$4,000 in cash. To his wife he gave the home place and much other property, dividing in all about \$100,000. Mr. Buus is a Bavarian who went to Cowley County about 30 years ago. He was poor then, and he made his fine fortune in farming and cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

A Miracle Indeed.

There was going to be an eclipse of the sun, and a professor said to an old dandy in the neighborhood: "You watch out to-morrow, Uncle Sam, and about 12 o'clock your chickens will all go to roost."

Of course Sam doubted, but when the eclipse came, sure enough, the chickens went to bed. Then this conversation ensued:

"Mama, how long you done know 'bout this here miracle?"
"About a year, Uncle Sam."

"Lord! dat am startlin'. Why, massa, dose chickens wasn't hatched den?"

Sympathy is wasted on the unknown man who lets a famous woman marry him.

At the age of 45 a man wishes he knew as much as his 20-year-old son.

Protection for Wild Plants.
In many places there have been organized societies for the protection of native plants, and these are doing for the wild flowers pretty much what the Audubon societies are doing for the birds. All such societies are more or less beneficial, as they at least call people's attention to what is desirable to do, and most people want to do what is desirable if their attention is called to do it and if it is not too much trouble.—Ernest Harold Raynes.

PALACES OF AUTOCRATS.

Those of the Czar of Russia Lead the World in Splendor.

No monarch in the world excels the Czar of Russia in the splendor of his palace. The Tsarskoye, near St. Petersburg, has a park around it which is sixteen miles in circumference.

The room of the palace has walls of apple wood and a floor of ebony inlaid with mother of pearl. Another has walls of amber curiously carved and the walls of a third are laid thick with gold.

In the throne room of the palace of the Shah of Persia there is a carpet so thickly woven with pearls that the texture of the cloth can hardly be seen. Near it is the throne of carved wood, studded with jewels valued at \$500,000.

Near the throne stands a huge silver vase set with pearls and turquoise, but, strange to say, alongside of it stands a cheap European painted urn, such as can be bought anywhere for a dollar.

The Shah has curious ideas about the value of things and on the walls of one room a painting by one of the old masters hangs side by side with a gaudy poster advertising a dealer in fish hooks.

In one room where are kept many curious articles of gold and silver, heavy with gems, there is added to be an ordinary tooth brush, which the Shah regards as one of his greatest treasures.

And everywhere about the palace are eunuchs. The Shah has a specimen of every kind of eunuch which he has ever heard and there is hardly a country that is not represented in the harem army which it is the pleasure of the Persian ruler to maintain.

If he hears of any sort of a cat which is new to him he immediately gives orders that it be purchased, no matter what the price is and it is possible that some ordinary American tabby may be at this moment luxuriating at the Shah's expense.

To take care of this assemblage of eunuchs there is a corps of well-paid officials.

The palace of the Emperor of Abyssinia is a large building built like a Swiss chalet with a red-tiled roof and whitewashed walls. It is a very ordinary affair and is surrounded by huts and other inferior buildings.

There is nothing splendid about the palace of its furnishings, and, indeed, it would be considered as quite lacking in everything except size as a residence for an American of moderate means. But it is the palace of an Emperor, nevertheless, and of a powerful one.

DEFILED BY SOAP.

Many Kitchen Utensils Rendered Unclean by Its Use.

In the decadence of old-fashioned methods, when our tin kitchen ware was cleaned with wood ashes and pots and pans were scoured with a bit of old lard or piece of sandstone, says a well-known authority on household concerns—the various patent soaps have invaded this sanctum sanctorum of every well-conducted household in a way to shock our ideas of cleanliness. Instead of being the advance agent of purity, as most people imagine, soap, it is alleged, in many instances, a forerunner of filth and foulness, conditions especially noticeable when it is used by those unacquainted with its chemical action and reaction.

The great mistake seems to be made in promiscuously applying soap to surfaces for which it has no affinity. The grease or fat which is the basis of all soaps will combine with textile fibers readily enough, but it will not combine with hard or polished surfaces. On these it forms a glaze or scum which adheres tenaciously, seldom being removed by the method employed for drying kitchen utensils after washing. Proof of this exists in the peculiar flavor called fat in coffee, the flavor of soap that may often be detected in a glass of apparently clear water and the malodorous smell of frying that greets the nostrils even on the sill of many houses.

These unwholesome results are all due to the soap that, failing to combine with the glass or metal on which it had been used, finds a combining affinity in the hot coffee, the cold water or the hot grease in the frying pan and so is dissolved for man's disgust and destruction.

In view of this fact the careful housewife will use soap containing fats and alkalies only in cleansing cloth or soft, porous wood, such as pine tables or floors, and will use some form of potash or acid on all metals or polished surfaces. She will never use soap in a coffee pot or frying pan. Acids are best for glass, but the danger of strong acids renders them undesirable. If, however, a good housekeeper will keep some form of lumpy acid in a jar and prepare a weak solution when needed, the cleaning of glass will be greatly facilitated and, when well rinsed, the glass will take a bright polish.

His Warning Ignored.

"I am afraid George is beginning to grow cold toward me," half sobbed the young wife.

"What's he been doing now?" inquired her mother, sharply.

"In his last letter he only sends me a thousand kisses, and always before he used to send me 10,000,000."

The Largest Barque.

A sailing ship, which, when completed, will be the largest in the world, is being built at Bremerhaven. She will have a displacement of 8,000 tons.

A MATTER OF HEALTH.



AS BAD AS A DOGOUT.

What Hotel Accommodations Are in Certain Parts of Bolivia.

The country hotel in parts of Bolivia sinks to a lower level than that in any other so-called land of civilization. In the little village of Otonkito, says a writer, one may find a "hotel" whose rates in one sense are the highest, and whose fare, as judged by an American palate, the lowest of any place in the western hemisphere. Otonkito is situated on the Andean plateau, some 13,000 feet above the sea. Its chief industry is little more than a mud but. The four adobe walls inclose a courtyard, which appears to have been a stable for numerous generations, and yet when the courtyard is contrasted with the interior accommodations for man, it shows that the beast has far the better comfort.

Here the traveler need not worry about tips. There are no porters. He does not have to wait in line to register. He does not have to hurry to his room in the wake of a bell boy. No room is afforded him, and there are no bell boys. He does not find it necessary to wait for dinner, for no one waits there. A seat is not shown him at a dining-room table. There are no seats and there are no tables. Indeed, the wayfarer may begin to think that it is also unnecessary to eat until he is stunned by the shouts of the cook announcing dinner.

A drygoods box bearing the telltale legend "Made in Germany" is thrown into the middle of the floor, and a smaller packing case, which once held French wine bottles, is placed alongside for a chair. Here the guest is asked to sit, and before him is placed a dish which the witches of Macbeth might well have conceived as a potion. It will be served in a bowl, and appear much like the soup of a lowly restaurant, except that in the steaming liquid there will float a number of staring eyes. The eyes never wink, though they seem restless, and keep swimming about as if wanting to get a better look at their new surroundings.

On inquiry, the traveler will learn that some made of sleepers' eyes is regarded as a rare delicacy in the Andes.

Other daily dishes are sun-dried llama meat, of a consistency that would make admirable paving material; frozen potatoes, just thawed out, so that they taste more like turnbuck, and the whole inundated with a sauce which turns the American's throat like raw rum. And after a day of starvation, when from sheer exhaustion the stranger feels that he must lie down, and so seeks for a bed, the landlord will simply point to the drygoods box, where his guest's uneaten dinner still stands. Dining-room and bed chamber are one and the same in a Bolivian country hotel.

VEST'S WASHINGTON CABIN.

Story of the Late Senator Vest's First Residence at the Capital.

The little old cabin in which Vest lodged during his first year in Washington as the servant of his country is still pointed out to sightseers. When he first came to the capital city about the only man he knew was his friend Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, and to him he applied for assistance in finding an inexpensive lodging place. Blackburn steered him to an apartment which Vest soon discovered was over an undertaker's shop. Vest was not naturally superstitious, but the growling sights he saw and the sounds that floated up through his window from the workshop of death were anything but inspiring to a man who had only one acquaintance in the city. He voiced his discontent in the ears of his friend.

"Now, don't say that," protested Blackburn. "Why, you are almost as gloomy as the last man who occupied this room. Ah," sighed Joe. "Poor Jones!"

"What about him?" asked Vest, pricking up his ears.

"He's dead now," answered Joe. "I remember the last I saw of him. I came up in this room to see him one evening at dusk. I knocked and got no answer. Jones and I were crouched, so I did not stand on ceremony, but walked in. I ran up kerflop right against Jones' legs."

"What?"

"Yes, poor Jones was dead. He was hanging from the chandelier, right over where you are sitting now."

That was enough for Vest. The very next morning he started out, determined to take the first lodging he could find to escape from his present quarters. What he found was the little cabin.

TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The Leading Dealers in Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in Logs, Lumber, Shingle, Laths, Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call And get prices before disposing of your products and profit thereby.

BLOOD DISEASED MEN

If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus is eradicated from the system. For you may find the following symptoms: Itchy throat, skin on the tongue in the mouth, hair falling out, scaling of the skin, sores, blisters of the body, nose and ears, dizziness, headache, general weakness, indications of the secondary stage. Don't risk your eyes or mind for a cure. Our guarantee is backed by bank bonds; that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been cured by our New Method Treatment for over 20 years. No money used without written guarantee.

Dr. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 SHELLEY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

Watch this space For NEW AD.

A. KRAUS & SON, Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

For the coming season we are showing many styles of high class foreign novelties in addition to the fabrics we have always offered.

We carry a stock of samples which is complete in every particular.

We invite you to call and inspect our Fall and Winter goods and give us your order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Shop Over Burgess's Saloon, Grayling, Mich.

The Old Reliable BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Roberts's Laundry, Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR MTAR LAUNDRY, HAY CITY.

The McKay House.

A. Pearsall, Prop.

Rate \$1.00 Per Day.

Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, PATENTS

Any person sending a sketch or description may obtain a patent for an invention. We have secured patents for many years in all the principal countries of the world. We have a large staff of experienced attorneys and inventors. We have a large stock of patents for sale. We have a large stock of patents for sale.

Scientific American.

A thoroughly illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Latest information on all the latest inventions. Published by MUNN & CO., 311 N. 3rd St., New York.

MUNN & CO., 311 N. 3rd St., New York.

THE MACKINAC CENTRAL R.R.

"The Mackinac Falls Route."

THE MACKINAC DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 2, 1902.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, Mich., at the following times:

Day City, Grayling, Mackinac

LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR.

11:00 am 4:30 am 2:07 4:20 am 7:30 am

11:02 am 1:50 pm 2:01 1:56 pm 4:30 pm

10:10 am 1:10 pm 2:03 2:10 pm 5:30 pm

7:50 am 11:40 am 2:04 9:00

6:30 am 4:35 pm 2:07 8:30 am 6:40 pm

ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV.

8:15 pm 2:10 pm 2:08 2:05 pm 11:15 am

3:30 am 12:49 am 2:02 12:44 am 10:55 pm

10:45 am 7:10 am 2:04 11:15 pm 6:45 pm

4:55 pm 6:30 am 2:06 4:00 pm 6:15 am

Lawton, Grayling, Mackinac

ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV.

7:55 am 6:30 am 2:03 1:40 pm 12:15 pm

O. W. HUGHES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 10.

Trains Run by Northern Michigan or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

P. M. STATIONS. P. M.

4:30 Dep. Frederic. Arr. 12 15

4:40 Arr. Au Sable River. Arr. 11 55

4:50 Arr. Fayette. Dep. 11 40

5:05 Arr. Dep. Arr. 11 20

15:20 Arr. Manistee River. Arr. 11 15

15:30 Arr. Crooked Lake. Arr. 11 05

15:40 Arr. Squaw Lake. Arr. 10 50

15:50 Arr. Blue Lake. Arr. 10 40

16:00 Arr. Manistee Road. Arr. 10 30

16:10 Arr. Lake Harold. Arr. 10 20

16:20 Arr. Albion. Arr. 10 10

16:30 Arr. Green River. Arr. 10 00

16:40 Arr. Graves Camp. Arr. 9 50

16:

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Which This Leaf is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"



Miss Kate McDonald

More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, leucorrhoea.

These symptoms are not warlike, but they are dangerous, and unless remedied a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

"I think that a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women. For a long time I suffered untold agony with a chronic trouble of the bowels, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

One's Sensation in Airship.

"It is a singular fact," says Roy Knudsen, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "that when one is going as much as fifteen or twenty miles an hour in an airship, one has no sensation of moving whatever. The air beats in your face as you move along, but it only creates the impression that one is standing still in a strong breeze."

"There are no objects flying past you as when you are traveling on the surface of the earth, and as you must keep your eyes looking ahead of you, you observe only distant objects, so distant because of your high point of view that you approach them apparently so slowly you do not seem to move at all. I consider this one of the queerest sensations in a trip through the air, and the impression of severely moving or of not moving at all is so strange even on the most experienced aviator, that it is probable due to this strange feeling that the motor to the extreme limit and it dies in consequence. When a speed gauge is invented for an airship it will cause fewer breakdowns of motors due to crowding power."

His Dyspepsia Healer.

Butts—I got a wire from Sniggs to-day saying his dyspepsia was much better.

Cuts—You don't mean to say he telegraphed the news? What did he say?

Butts—He said there was a strong rally in the wheat pit—Chicago Commercial Tribune.

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lament Towards the

unkind.

A great deal depends on the point of view. A good temperance woman was told in a very peculiar way to revise her somewhat harsh judgment of the poor devil who cannot resist his cups and she is now more charitable. She writes:

"For many years I was a great sufferer from asthma. Finally my health got so poor that I found I could not lie down, but walked the floor whilst others slept. I got so nervous I could not rest anywhere."

"Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing that I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee drinker himself, told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very loquacious towards the drink and who could not pass the solemn friends who urged me to try Postum. But I turned a deaf ear, saying, 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me—coffee and I will never part.'"

"At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than 2 years) I have never had a desire for the old coffee. My health soon returned; the asthma disappeared. I began to sleep well and in a short time I gained 20 pounds in weight."

"One day I hunted my physician for the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them. He stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough not to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank,' he continued; 'the trouble is I so few people know how to make good coffee.' When he got his second cup I told him he was drinking Postum. He was incredulous, but I convinced him, and now he uses nothing but Postum in his home and has greatly improved in health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book "The Road to Wellville."

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Chicago.

The weekly review of Chicago trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co., says: Bank exchanges, although of small aggregate than those during the preceding weeks, present the largest comparative gain recorded this month. Another gratifying feature is found in the commercial mortality, the number of failures and total liabilities being smaller than a year ago and the lowest with one exception within the last quarter. These factors encourage confidence in the business outlook.

An expected, severe cold and snowstorm interfered with the distribution of commodities and complaints are frequent of delayed deliveries and difficulty in marketing grain, but Western railroads thus far exhibit little decline in earnings. Manufacturing has made steady progress in the output, and new demands in leading branches provide much work for future completion.

Improvement has continued in the orders for heavy machinery, hardware, electric and brass products. Rails and cars were again contracted for to a large extent. Commerce production has been augmented in most pressing needs of matters, but there is no appreciable accumulation of supplies, and current commitments represent a fair tonnage, mainly for delivery in the third quarter.

Woodwork obtained further orders and furniture makers report better export trade. Lumber dealings were active at very high values. Receipts reached 31,207,000 feet, a large gain over those of both last week and a year ago. New construction plans involve the consumption of building materials in great quantities and prices are strengthening. Distributors of general merchandise report the markets well attended by early buyers. Mercantile collections in the Middle West occasion little adverse comment.

Bank clearings, \$177,977,140, are 12 1/2 per cent over those of a year ago. Failures reported in Chicago district number twenty-four, against thirty-one last week and twenty-eight a year ago.

Trade's weekly report of the country's general trade conditions are as follows:

Inclement weather has retarded distributive trade, railway traffic, and some forms of production throughout a wide area. The result is some irregularity in the reports from different sections. The Northwest sends relatively the best reports in all of the country, and it is to be noted that the Northwest shows an improvement over recent rather depressed conditions.

The cold weather, however, has accentuated the difficulty at the South, growing out of lower cotton prices and brought business and collections down to a low ebb as compared with the exceedingly prosperous conditions ruling a year ago at this time. The Eastern seaboard has felt the chief force of the storm in interrupted railway and street car traffic and reduced activity of country produce, and caused a partial suspension of coal mining and shipping. This is a seasonable visitation, however, and has been followed from actively.

Business failures in the United States, for the week ending Jan. 29, number 225, against 201 last week, 232 in the like week last year, 230 in 1903, 261 in 1902 and 218 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week amounted to thirty-three against thirty-seven last week and eighteen in this week a year ago.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.20; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$4.95; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, standard, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.00; alfalfa, \$10.00 to \$10.50; butter, creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 30c; potatoes, 20c to 25c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.70; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.19; corn, No. 2, white, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2, white, 34c to 35c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.90; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.18; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2, mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.15; corn, No. 2, mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c; clover seed, prime, \$5.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

New York—Cattle, \$5.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.19 to \$1.21; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, standard, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.00; alfalfa, \$10.00 to \$10.50; butter, creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 30c; potatoes, 20c to 25c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.21; corn, No. 3, yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 3, white, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, \$1.10 to \$1.14; corn, No. 3, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, white, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 40c to 42c; barley, No. 2, 61c to 62c; pork, mess, \$12.87.

Sir Caspar Furlon Clarke, art director of the South Kensington Museum in London, was unanimously elected by the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York as director, to succeed the late Gen. Di Cesnola.

Magnetic Sands.

In the district of Stavanger, in the southwestern part of Norway, there is a place called Jaederen, a flat strip of coast less than a mile long, which is notorious for shipwrecks. Now a Norwegian physicist has discovered that the sand of Jaederen is strongly magnetic, owing to an admixture of magnetic iron ore. He found also that at a distance of three miles from the shore a ship's compass showed a deviation of a whole degree from its true position. The cause of the numerous shipwrecks, therefore, is obvious.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Dealer, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

Edwin Justice, fruit dealer of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

A TRIAL, FREE—Address: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

Not that sort. Mr. Kloseman—My dear, I'm afraid that senility has taken hold of you. Mrs. Kloseman—That's enough, John; you promised it, and—

Mr. Kloseman—But we've got to economize. You must make some sacrifice. Mrs. Kloseman—(determinedly)—Yes, but it won't be a senility sacrifice. Philadelphia Press.

A GUARANTEE FOR PILLS. (Cure of a case of indigestion.) Your druggist will refund money if PILLS fail to cure you in 10 to 15 days. Get.

The latest and most fascinating method of teaching children to read is that taught at work on a typewriter.

You are not expected to know values of funeral goods, but if you know that the National Cash Co. make "The Best" you should ask the Undertaker to furnish that kind.

Mrs. Winslow's Success—Grace for children, beauty for the face, health for the body, and a cure for all ailments.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF TORTURE.

Itching and Painful Sores Cured Head and Body—Cured in a Week by Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of sores, and my body was covered with sores. I cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I tried many doctors and treatments, but could get no help, and had given up hope when a friend told me to try Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

Bestest Green Onion. The John A. Fisher Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new making vegetable seeds, an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner. Mr. Farmer and Gardener!

JUST HERE THIS NOTICE AND 15c and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow:

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages, 2,000 juicy Turnips, 2,000 blanching, nutty Celery, 2,000 rich, buttery Lettuces, 1,000 splendid Onions, 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes, 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and—

ALL FOR BUT 15c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of Silver's Fourth of July Sweet Corn—the earliest on earth—10 days earlier than any other.

Send your notice to: J. C. N. Co., P.O. Box 100, Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

Unquestionably, "Man," remarked the newspaper boarder, who reads the scientific pages of patent medicine almanacs, "is said to be 90 per cent water."

"That," rejoined the bachelor with the absent hair, "is probably why he finds it so much easier to go down hill than up."

The Great Nonesuch Remedy ST. JACOBS OIL

The old monk cure, strong, straight, sure, has for a large part of a century battled with and conquered

Aches and Pains the world over. Price 25c. and 50c.

Free

FREE

Northern Wisconsin

offer the finest opportunities for farmers, settlers and manufacturers. Maps and illustrated booklets issued by the Wisconsin Central Ry. giving valuable information can be obtained free by writing W. H. Killen, Land & Industrial Commissioner, or Jas. C. Pond, G. P. A., Wis. Cen. Ry., Milwaukee, Wis.

WHAT'S THE USE OF SAYING "GIVE ME A 5-CENT CIGAR" WHEN BY ASKING FOR A

"CREMO" YOU GET THE BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN AMERICA

"The World's Largest Seller"

\$25.00 Cream Separator

FOR 25c you will get the only cream separator that will separate cream from milk in 10 minutes, and will keep the cream sweet and pure. It will also separate butter from milk. It is the only separator that will separate cream from milk in 10 minutes, and will keep the cream sweet and pure. It will also separate butter from milk.

OUR OFFER

For 25c you will get the only cream separator that will separate cream from milk in 10 minutes, and will keep the cream sweet and pure. It will also separate butter from milk. It is the only separator that will separate cream from milk in 10 minutes, and will keep the cream sweet and pure. It will also separate butter from milk.

SPECIAL CREAM SEPARATOR

For 25c you will get the only cream separator that will separate cream from milk in 10 minutes, and will keep the cream sweet and pure. It will also separate butter from milk. It is the only separator that will separate cream from milk in 10 minutes, and will keep the cream sweet and pure. It will also separate butter from milk.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

Associated with Thompson's Eye Water

Free

FREE

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Bargain Rates to California

Every Day March 1 to May 15

\$33 From Chicago \$30 From St. Louis

For one-way colonist tickets. Reduced rates from all Eastern points. The trip is easily and comfortably made via the Rock Island. Two routes—one through New Mexico, the other through Colorado. Through tourist cars, 10 hours quicker than any other line. Double daily tourist service via El Paso—trip weekly via Colorado. Dining car service and free reclining chair cars, both routes.

Consult your home ticket agent or write to the undersigned for our California book and complete folder "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper."

If you are industrious and capable you can make money in California. The big money is breaking up into small forms that meet every need in the country for increased production. The towns and cities are prospering because the country is prospering.

You want to see what the country is really like; you can go there, work a few months, enjoy the delightful climate, the flowers, fruit and scenery, and earn enough to pay your passage both ways by taking advantage of these low fares.

If interested, use this coupon.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, CHICAGO.

Please send me rates of fare to California and then include also your illustrated California book, and full information about your new service.

I expect to leave for California about _____ and would like information about _____ (NAME IN FULL)

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

Rock Island System SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY EL PASO ROUTE

THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Free

Our Special Proposition

A \$50.00 Buggy for \$36.50

We are going to build 1,000 made-to-order buggies—only 1,000, so if you want one you must act at once. Send 50 cents and state how you want it built. Be very plain as we cannot make changes after your order is placed with the factory. We will get the material ready, gears built, etc., but will wait until we hear from you before putting on the final finish, trimming, or build the top.

Two days before you want it shipped, which must be before April 1, send \$36.50 and we will finish and ship you a fine, new job just out of the paint room. In this way you will get a brand new buggy with all paint hardened, just made and packed a few days before it is shipped.

You must order at once as we positively cannot accept orders for over 1,000.

Most factories either close or run with only a few men during the winter, and hence lose many of their high-class workers. We want to keep our large force busy all the time, so make this exceptional offer.

Remember, we can only build the 1,000, as our factory must then take up our heavy spring work. We build and sell more high-class vehicles than any other factory in America selling direct to the users.

How Do You Want it Built?

Body Piano box or Cornish style? 22 x 54 inches or 24 x 54 inches? State which. It will be the same grade of body we use on our \$46.00 buggy.

Gear End spring (like cut) or Brewster's State which—if you do not, we will send end spring. Gear will have a 14-inch high-grade axle and highest grade oil-tempered springs made.

Wheels Do you want 32 x 43 inches or 40 x 44 inches? These will be Surven patent, selected hickory, 3/4-in. tread and 1/4-in. tire, regular stock.

Top 3 or 4 Rows—what do you want? It will have leather sides and back curtains.

Painting Be very careful to state what you want. We will paint gear either a nice, dark green or New York red. Body—a plain ebony black, or black with striping, or mottled green. Our painting and decorating is all done by hand—no dipping.

Trimming An extra quality of dark-green Union body cloth or whippet or Keratol leather. State which you want. The work is done by the highest class of mechanics we can secure. Spring seat and back.

Furnishings Leather dash; boot, with springs; rubber storm wrench, and anti-rattlers. Everything complete. Nicely packed with dust-bag, and guaranteed to arrive safely. You could not duplicate elsewhere for less than \$50.00.

Our Guarantee For more liberal than any inspection offer ever made. There is NO TRICK in our guarantee. READ IT carefully. It's very plain, and made to protect you.

We furnish with every job a ONE YEAR GUARANTEE, in which we agree to replace free of charge, or repair any part that may break from defect of material or workmanship. We do not, however, allow unauthorized repair bills. Also understand that in addition to this guarantee we make this offer: Any job that you purchase, if it is not better made and better finished than you could buy anywhere else at the price, or if it is not satisfactory in every way, we will return it and we will refund the purchase price and pay the freight both ways.

Just think of such a strong and liberal guarantee! We couldn't afford to ship a poor job, could we?

A MOTHER'S LOVE

When a boy is far away from home,
What pleases him the most?
Why, it's when a letter comes to him
From mother thro' the post!
No matter if the silver hairs
Appear upon his head,
He's still his mother's boy as when
His hair was carrot red!

The thirty years have set their marks
And seared his careworn face,
In mother's eyes he's yet a lad
Without Time's telltale trace!
Her letter thus begins: "Dear boy,"
It sets his heart athrill
To think that mother knows him as
A little shaver still!

A mother's love is a charm
The essence of youth!
One feels that age has naught to do
With Love or Life or Truth,
Where'er he gets a letter from
His mother far away,
Who sees naught but the guileless child,
Behind the man grown gray.
—Boston Journal

A Woman's Way

JACK WETMORE ruefully checked the long line of figures before him.

"It is a smash—utterly and absolutely a smash. Well, it's no good whining—I'm done for."

Jack gave a sigh, for there was something more than financial loss impending, and he knew it.

Throughout the seven and twenty years of his life, he had been accustomed to regard himself, and had been regarded by others, as a rich man's son. Wetmore & Wetmore had always been held above suspicion. As he sat in his comfortably furnished room he could hear the cries of the newsboys with the special edition of the evening papers.

"Further details of the Wetmore failure."

He rose from the table and pushed the papers wearily from him. Struggling into the dressing room adjoining he exchanged his smoking jacket for a dress coat and arranged his tie with a critical air.

"If it is to be my last appearance," he said, "at least I'll make it as outwardly respectable as I can."

Then he frowned and looked thoughtfully at the fire, his hands unconsciously moving toward the mantelpiece till it touched a massive silver frame containing a portrait, a recent one evidently, of a particularly handsome girl.

"It's no good, Bessie—no good, my dear. I dare not speak to you now. I'm done for."

Twenty minutes later the butler at Blansford's announced Mr. Wetmore, and after a few words with Mrs. Blansford, his hostess, he passed into the bedroom. In all the brilliant crowd there was only one face he looked for, one well-known figure for the sight of which he yearned.

At last, after wandering through several rooms, he saw her. She was sitting under a shaded lamp, apparently paying but little attention to the man who was talking to her. But the instant Mr. Wetmore passed through the door she beckoned to him.

"Come and sit here, Jack," said she, pointing to the vacant seat just left by the other man.

She regarded him with an amused little smile and a nod of approval. She was a young woman with ideas of her own, and she appreciated the light, careless manner with which he seemed to carry his misfortune.

"You don't look very doleful, Jack, under the circumstances."

He laughed a little.

"My dear Miss Blansford, do you think it would miss matters if I went about looking like a mute at a funeral?"

"And pray, my dear Jack," she retorted mockingly, "since when have I become 'Miss Blansford'?"

"Since I heard the news last night," he answered grimly.

"Oh, very well, if you are going to go and quarrel with your friends just because you've lost a little money—"

"It may be a little, but unfortunately it happens to be all I've got. I owe a good deal besides."

Wetmore rose and held out his hand. He was fast losing his self-control.

"I must be off. I came only to say good-by to you."

Miss Blansford closed her fan with a snap.

"Sit down, Jack, at once, and don't be an idiot."

"Taken aback at this sudden and peremptory command, he obeyed."

"Now, then, what was it you really came to say to me?"

"To say good-by, and ask you to wish me good luck," he answered.

"What would you have said if things had—had been different? Shall I tell you?" she whispered.

Wetmore said, "You would have said, 'Bessie, I love you.' And now, just because you're a goose and an idiot, and I happen to possess more money than I know what to do with, you would rather die than say four simple little words like that."

"Oh, Bessie."

"Yes, 'Oh, Bessie,'" she continued, mockingly. "It's always, 'Oh, Bessie.' And yet through sheer obstinacy you are putting poor Bessie to the trouble of making a formal proposal for the honor of your hand in marriage."

Wetmore sprang to his feet.

"I won't listen," said he. "It is not fair of you, Bessie."

"Fair or not, do you think I am going to have my whole life spoiled for a few wretched conventions and a charming dower or two?"

"They'd laugh at you, Bessie, and say I married you for your money."

"Let them laugh. And as to your marrying me, I would beg to remind you that the positions are reversed and that it is I, Elizabeth Blansford, commonly known as Bessie, who hereby asks you, Jack—"

"I am no fortune hunter, and marry you I won't."

"Do I not know it is your pride that prevents you from speaking? And that is why I have done what I have."

"I should be a cur if I took you at your word," he said. "Bessie, have a little mercy. Don't tempt me."

"Jack, in your love for me an small a thing that you cannot sacrifice a little

SAPPING METHODS OF THE JAPANESE.



HOW THE JAPS APPROACHED DEADLY FORTRESSES AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

A correspondent of the London Sphere has attempted to visualize here the appearance of one of the later attacks on Port Arthur by means of the sapping trenches. The drawing shows Japanese troops marching forward to the deadly fighting angle of the trench, beyond which is the Russian fort. Hand grenades of a very explosive character were extensively used, and in fact the capture of some of the forts was effected by their use.

of your pride for it? Do you think my part has been easy?"

Then Jack said:

"You've won, Bessie," drawing her to himself, "and heaven give me the power to make you happy."

"Well, then, there's one thing you must not do, Jack."

"And that?"

"You mustn't make me fight so hard to get my own way again."—Indianapolis Sun.

DIAZ AS A MAN OF DESTINY.

Relation Between His Life and Date of Mexican Independence.

"If over a man was a living proof that our fates are predestined," said a mining man from Mexico, "it is President Diaz."

"He was born at 11 o'clock at night on September 15. That is the anniversary of Mexican independence, although September 16 is celebrated as the national holiday."

"The revolutionary conspirators had agreed on September 16 for the outbreak and were to open the ball at the ringing of a bell on the plaza of Guanajuato. But Hidalgo, the Mexican Washington, learned that their plans were known, so he rang the bell and started things going at 11 o'clock on September 15."

"That was in 1810. Diaz was born September 15, 1850."

"That is a matter of common knowledge and superstition in Mexico. What is not generally known is that every one of his many children, legitimate and illegitimate, was born either on September 15 or on the anniversary of some of his big military or political victories. I have it from a member of the Diaz household that there is not a single exception to this rule."

"Every year on September 15 the people gather on the plaza in the City of Mexico. Diaz comes out on a balcony above them sharply at 11 and rings the old Mexican independence bell, which has been brought up to the capital. That is the signal for beginning the independence celebration."

"Diaz, you know, considers himself a man of destiny. His life has been

one long fight against enemies, intrigues, secret plots, open rebellion. He has beaten them all and established a good government where there had been only tyranny or chaos for 300 years. They say that he has grown superstitious about it all, believing that he is under a lucky star, and that he takes these coincidences of birth as a mark of heavenly favor."

CHIC WOODEN MILLINERY.

Many Handsome Hats, Unknown to Their Wearers, Made of Shave Logs.

It is not generally known that many of the handsomest summer hats worn by the ladies of this country are illicitly made from wood—shavings.

The finest examples of this industry are produced in Japan, these wooden ribbons appearing in many forms, some of which have almost the delicacy and sheen of satin, while others resemble soft and downy crepe, and about 15 per cent of the ship is exported in the form of wood ribbons, the remainder being worked into what is commercially known as chip hats, and which is employed in the same manner as straw hats, that is, for hats, baskets and other fancy articles.

The exports in a single year from Japan have amounted to over \$650,000, the United States being a large buyer. The trade is steadily increasing, with a constantly growing demand, as the industry is comparatively new.

While willow is considerably used in Germany, the Japanese manufacturers employ European poplar, spruce, Chinese cypress, cherry, buckeye, paulownia, false hickory and some other kinds of wood. The chip is produced by planing with special tools, the shavings being about fifteen inches long and one and a half in width. The leading forms are known as crepe, thin crepe, striped crepe, curly crepe, net-work crepe, relief figures, pushed, undulated, etc. The product takes dyes readily, and is so thin and flexible that daintiest effects in millinery goods can be secured.—Scientific American.

Australian Seaweed.

No fewer than 1,132 different species of seaweed are found on Australian coasts.

While selling sewing machines and making other odd trades the opportunity was given to him of reading law and he entered the office of John L. Taylor, a prominent Democratic lawyer, whose partner he subsequently became. Here one day he was waited upon by a Republican politician and asked to accept the nomination for district prosecutor. There did not seem to be any chance for his election, the district being strongly Democratic. Mr. Hemenway made an active canvass of the district, and to the surprise of everyone was elected. In those days a man could be chosen prosecutor before being admitted to the bar, and it was Hemenway's fortune to be one of those men. When the first case came up there were several good lawyers opposed to him and the presiding judge suggested that Hemenway secure assistance. He declined, wishing to refute one of the arguments made against him during his canvass—that he was not competent to fill the place. He won his case and thereby greatly enhanced his reputation.

In 1894 he entered Congress, to which he has been elected ever since. He has at once taken a prominent place in House affairs, becoming the head of the most important committee in the government—the National Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hemenway is married and has an interesting family of three children—the eldest of whom, Miss Lena, is a beautiful girl of 18. The other children are George, aged 15, and Miss Estelle, aged 7.

Iron as Food for Hens.

An Italian authority finds that when hens are fed on food containing a large percentage of iron the eggs also reveal the presence of iron in the very digestible form of albuminate. Such eggs exert a tonic effect on persons who eat them. The case illustrates the fact that all eggs are not alike by any means, and that, according to the food fed, they may vary greatly in dietetic value and effect.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

ONCE NEWSBOY AND BOOTBLACK

James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, Is Now a United States Senator.

Few men in the public life of the nation rose to prominence and success under such discouraging conditions as Representative James A. Hemenway, who succeeds Vice President Fairbanks in the United States Senate. His early life was a continual struggle against poverty and the limitations it imposed, but he rose superior to every difficulty, winning success by persistent effort and close and intelligent application.

Mr. Hemenway, whose ancestry dates back to colonial days, was born on his father's farm near Boonville, Ind., in 1800. He attended school at Boonville, making slow progress, however, owing to the fact that his studies were interrupted by the necessity of attending to duties at home. His father, William Hemenway, was not wealthy and during the time "Jim" was going to school he was forced to help his father, who was postmaster of the village. During this period the future Senator acted as newsboy of the town. At that time there were very few newspapers published, but his trade demanded some Sunday reading. Through the week a train brought his papers to town, but on Sunday he was forced to ride on horseback to Evansville, a distance of eighteen miles, and bring the Sunday papers to Boonville to supply his trade. He also shined shoes for people, earning extra money. During this time "Jim's" routine was to arise at 4 o'clock, do up the chores about home, and sweep and open the postoffice before other business hours opened their doors. Occasionally he sold a few stamps and handed out the mails to the country folk of Warrick County.

After the death of his father, to whom "Jim" was very closely attached, he decided to go West. He landed

at Mason City, Iowa, from where he went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and became a "cow puncher." Returning to Indiana, his mother mortgaged her property, and gave "Jim" \$150, upon which he and his brother Will returned to the West, this time going to Kansas. They located at Harper, and each filed a claim for 100 acres of land. "Jim's" land was taken away from him, as he was under age. On Will's land corn was grown, and the crop was prosperous and promising, when a stroke of the prairie touched and withered it, and the labors of the season were brought to naught.

In those days Harper County was far from grain mills, and it was a necessary thing to haul the meal from Wichita to supply the settlers of the frontier. The crop of the Hemenway boys had been blasted, and they hitched their team to a wagon and buying went at Wichita transported it to Harper County, where they sold it.

Soon, however, their occupation was changed again, and that was to gather buffalo bones on the plains and haul them to Wichita, a distance of fifty miles. Wichita was at that time the center of the "buffalo industry." The price on the market was \$5 a ton. Two round trips a week was the limit, but through one entire summer and fall young Hemenway and his brother Will loaded the wagon and hauled the buffalo bones to market. They realized in this way between \$4 and 10 a week.

In 1890 Hemenway returned to Boonville and went to work in a tobacco factory. Later he engaged in the livery business at Boonville and to augment his income became also a sewing machine agent.

While selling sewing machines and making other odd trades the opportunity was given to him of reading law and he entered the office of John L. Taylor, a prominent Democratic lawyer, whose partner he subsequently became. Here one day he was waited upon by a Republican politician and asked to accept the nomination for district prosecutor. There did not seem to be any chance for his election, the district being strongly Democratic. Mr. Hemenway made an active canvass of the district, and to the surprise of everyone was elected. In those days a man could be chosen prosecutor before being admitted to the bar, and it was Hemenway's fortune to be one of those men. When the first case came up there were several good lawyers opposed to him and the presiding judge suggested that Hemenway secure assistance. He declined, wishing to refute one of the arguments made against him during his canvass—that he was not competent to fill the place. He won his case and thereby greatly enhanced his reputation.

In 1894 he entered Congress, to which he has been elected ever since. He has at once taken a prominent place in House affairs, becoming the head of the most important committee in the government—the National Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hemenway is married and has an interesting family of three children—the eldest of whom, Miss Lena, is a beautiful girl of 18. The other children are George, aged 15, and Miss Estelle, aged 7.

Iron as Food for Hens.

An Italian authority finds that when hens are fed on food containing a large percentage of iron the eggs also reveal the presence of iron in the very digestible form of albuminate. Such eggs exert a tonic effect on persons who eat them. The case illustrates the fact that all eggs are not alike by any means, and that, according to the food fed, they may vary greatly in dietetic value and effect.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

WOMEN AND FASHION

How to Wash the Face.

"If more girls were taught just how to wash their faces there would not be nearly so much work for us to do," said a young woman who is studying facial massage. The masseuse explained her statement by adding that, in the first place, the face should never be washed in cold water. Always use warm water—or, better still, hot. In the second place, on no account use either a wash cloth or a sponge. Put your two hands together (as children make a cup to drink out of streams), fill with the hot water, and, holding your face near the basin, put on the hot water over and over again. Then, before you dry your face, rub it over gently with the tips of your fingers, says Harper's Bazar. Be sure always to rub up toward the forehead. Dry the face with a soft, old cloth. About twice a week wash your face at night with any good, pure soap. Rub the soap on your hands, not on a cloth or sponge, and with your fingers rub the soap well into the skin of your face. If your skin is inclined to be dry, you can (after rinsing plentifully with hot water) rub in a little plain cold cream. This same authority tells us that much better for the hair than brushing it is a nightly massage with the finger tips. This keeps the scalp well loosened and promotes a free circulation.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Pneumonia is good for indigestion, the juice containing a digestive fluid similar to pepsin.

If you wish to preserve your teeth take all medicines containing acids through a glass tube.

Almond oil and lanolin in equal parts rubbed into the eyebrows will stimulate their growth.

For a greasy, oily skin, put some astringent, a little alcohol or toilet vinegar into the wash water.

If the hair is very oily and hard to cleanse, add a tablespoonful of alcohol to a large basin of water.

Warts and corns may be removed by touching them daily with a feather dipped in tincture of iodine.

A towel dipped in hot water, wrung out and applied to the back of the neck will cure the severest of headaches.

One of the best cures for indigestion and biliousness is a series of exercises that bring the abdominal muscles into play.

If the skin is hard, dry, and wrinkled, use almond meal instead of soap; it will not deprive the skin of its natural oil, as many soaps do.

Half that is thin and dry needs a tonic. A simple and effective one is made of bay rum, 4 ounces; tincture of carduus, 2 drachms.

In those days Harper County was far from grain mills, and it was a necessary thing to haul the meal from Wichita to supply the settlers of the frontier. The crop of the Hemenway boys had been blasted, and they hitched their team to a wagon and buying went at Wichita transported it to Harper County, where they sold it.

Soon, however, their occupation was changed again, and that was to gather buffalo bones on the plains and haul them to Wichita, a distance of fifty miles. Wichita was at that time the center of the "buffalo industry." The price on the market was \$5 a ton. Two round trips a week was the limit, but through one entire summer and fall young Hemenway and his brother Will loaded the wagon and hauled the buffalo bones to market. They realized in this way between \$4 and 10 a week.

In 1890 Hemenway returned to Boonville and went to work in a tobacco factory. Later he engaged in the livery business at Boonville and to augment his income became also a sewing machine agent.

While selling sewing machines and making other odd trades the opportunity was given to him of reading law and he entered the office of John L. Taylor, a prominent Democratic lawyer, whose partner he subsequently became. Here one day he was waited upon by a Republican politician and asked to accept the nomination for district prosecutor. There did not seem to be any chance for his election, the district being strongly Democratic. Mr. Hemenway made an active canvass of the district, and to the surprise of everyone was elected. In those days a man could be chosen prosecutor before being admitted to the bar, and it was Hemenway's fortune to be one of those men. When the first case came up there were several good lawyers opposed to him and the presiding judge suggested that Hemenway secure assistance. He declined, wishing to refute one of the arguments made against him during his canvass—that he was not competent to fill the place. He won his case and thereby greatly enhanced his reputation.

In 1894 he entered Congress, to which he has been elected ever since. He has at once taken a prominent place in House affairs, becoming the head of the most important committee in the government—the National Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hemenway is married and has an interesting family of three children—the eldest of whom, Miss Lena, is a beautiful girl of 18. The other children are George, aged 15, and Miss Estelle, aged 7.

Iron as Food for Hens.

An Italian authority finds that when hens are fed on food containing a large percentage of iron the eggs also reveal the presence of iron in the very digestible form of albuminate. Such eggs exert a tonic effect on persons who eat them. The case illustrates the fact that all eggs are not alike by any means, and that, according to the food fed, they may vary greatly in dietetic value and effect.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

Little Schoolmaster—It's a shame to whip this boy so often when he has so much trouble at home, but he's got to learn that geography lesson.—Chicago Chronicle.

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY,
JAN. 4, 1905.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Roll called.
Full board present.
Sup. Richardson in the chair.
Moved by Sup. Love supported by Smith that the report of the finance and settlement committee be accepted and adopted.
Motion prevailed.

REPORT OF FINANCE AND SETTLEMENT
COMMITTEE.

GRAVING, Mich., Jan. 4, 1905.
To the Hon. the Board of Supervisors
of Crawford County,
Gentlemen:

Your committee on finance and settlement respectfully submit the following as their report:
That we have examined the treasurer's books and vouchers carefully and find them correct and according to his report, and have examined his bank book and find he had the balance on hand in the bank, to wit, \$10,041.88, and he has turned this sum over to his successor, A. P. W. Becker, all of which we respectfully submit.
[Signed] JAMES SMITH,
F. S. BURGESS,
F. E. LOVE,
WM. S. CHALKER,
Committee.

Supervisor Smith was excused from further attendance.
Moved by Sup. Chalker supported by Burgess that the board resolve itself into the committee of the whole to examine the records in the judge of probate's office.
Motion prevailed.
Moved and supported that the report of the judge of probate in the matter of Louis H. Reese, an indigent insane person, be placed on file.
Motion prevailed.
Moved and supported that the board adjourn until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

I. H. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.

WM. H. TAYLOR, Clerk.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND
ACCOUNTS.

State of Michigan,
The Board of Supervisors for the
County of Crawford.
To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:
Your committee on claims and accounts respectfully submit the following as their report, recommending the allowance of the several accounts as given below and that the clerk be authorized to draw orders for the same, except No. 19, which is not allowed, and No. 31, which is referred to the superintendents of the poor.

Claims Allowed	
1. James Smith	\$ 7.20
2. J. J. Cullen	29.91
3. A. J. Stillwell	67.29
4. A. J. Stillwell	61.20
5. R. McElroy	44.80
6. S. N. Insley	5.00
7. W. M. Woodworth	5.00
8. C. Palmer	32.25
9. G. T. Hitchcock	6.00
10. Will Shellenberger	3.00
11. E. A. Brayman	3.00
12. Huling Brothers & Everard	30.00
13. J. H. Shultz	10.00
14. J. L. Watts	5.85
15. J. H. Smith	1.20
16. Salzburg Coal Mining Co.	69.53
17. P. L. Brown	2.50
18. Huling Brothers & Everard	24.45
19. Grayling Electric Co. (not allowed)	11.85
20. Hugh Cates	21.00
21. Richmond Backus & Co.	1.70
22. Richmond Backus & Co.	1.70
23. Isabella Cobb	12.00
24. Flora Marvin	16.00
25. Julia A. Inglis	6.00
26. Salling, Hanson & Co.	16.30
27. Salling, Hanson & Co.	1.75
28. J. F. Wilcox	3.50
29. R. P. Forbes	5.70
30. P. L. Brown	2.50
31. A. Kraus (referred to Poor Board)	64
32. Huling Brothers & Everard	19.00
33. P. M. Hoyt	20.00
34. Ed Stillwell	15.00
35. Sarah Patterson	8.00
36. Louis Kraus	5.35
37. Grayling Electric Co.	55.92
38. P. L. Brown	3.00
39. J. E. Bradley	4.50
40. Perry Ostrander	2.00
41. J. E. Bradley	.79
42. J. E. Bradley	.36
43. O. Milnes	6.45
44. R. McElroy	2.00
45. O. Palmer	56.10
46. C. O. McCullough	4.00

WM. S. CHALKER,
F. E. LOVE,
F. S. BURGESS,
I. H. RICHARDSON,
Committee.
Dated this 3th day of January, A.
D. 1905.
WM. TAYLOR,
Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, JANUARY 5, 1905.
Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Roll called.

Present—Sups. Chalker, Love, Burgess and Richardson.
Absent—Sup. Smith (excused).
Sup. Richardson in the chair.
Minutes of the previous session read and approved.
Moved by Sup. Chalker supported by Love that the board resolve itself into a committee of the whole to examine the outstanding bills against the county.
Motion prevailed.
Moved and supported that the board adjourn until one o'clock this afternoon.
Motion prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Roll called.
Present—Sups. Chalker, Love, Burgess and Richardson.
Absent—Sup. Smith (excused).
Moved by Sup. Love supported by Chalker that the report of the committee on claims and accounts be accepted and adopted.
Motion prevailed.
Moved by Sup. Love supported by Burgess that the clerk draw no orders unless authorized by the board.
Motion prevailed.
Moved by Sup. Love supported by Chalker that the county abstract work be rented to the clerk and register for two years at \$25.00 per annum, to be paid at the end of each year, said abstracts to be kept up to date.
Yeas and nays called for.
Yeas—Chalker, Love and Burgess.
Nays—Richardson.
Motion prevailed.
Moved and supported that the board adjourn until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.
Motion prevailed.
I. H. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.
WM. TAYLOR, Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Roll called.
Present—Sups. Chalker, Burgess, Love and Richardson.
Absent—Sup. Smith (excused).
Sup. Richardson in the chair.
Minutes of the previous session read and approved.
Moved by Sup. Chalker supported by Burgess that the judge of probate, Mr. Patterson, be authorized to employ Mr. J. J. Cullen at \$2.50 per day to help bring up the work of Mr. Turner.
Motion prevailed.
Moved by Sup. Chalker supported by Richardson that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Geo. L. Alexander for the legal advice which he kindly gave the board.
Motion prevailed.
Moved and supported that the board adjourn until one o'clock this afternoon.
Motion prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Roll called.
Present—Sups. Chalker, Love, Burgess and Richardson.
Absent—Sup. Smith (excused).
Sup. Richardson in the chair.
Moved by Sup. Chalker supported by Love that the bills of the several supervisors be allowed as charged.
Motion prevailed.

	Charged.	Allowed.
Chalker	\$14.28	\$14.28
Love	13.80	13.80
Burgess	12.12	12.12
Richardson	14.52	14.52

Moved by Sup. Chalker supported by Burgess that the sheriff be authorized to buy 100 cords of sound, hardwood, 3 feet long, at the best rate he can, and that the clerk be authorized to draw orders for the same when ordered by the sheriff.
Motion prevailed.
Sup. Burgess called to the chair.
Sup. Richardson excused from further attendance on this board.
Moved by Sup. Love supported by Chalker that the communication of Rolla W. Brink, register of deeds, be received and read.
Motion prevailed.

GRAVING, Mich., Jan. 6, 1905.
To the Hon. the Board of Supervisors
of Crawford County,
Gentlemen:

I will transcribe such records as are made in faded ink, including indices and entry books, and certify to all copies, with the exception of the court records, for \$500.00. New books to be furnished by me.
Said transcribing to be finished at or soon after the expiration of my term of office as register of deeds.
Signed, ROLLA W. BRINK.
Moved by Sup. Love supported by Chalker that the communication of R. W. Brink be laid on the table.
Motion prevailed.
Minutes of this session read and approved.
Moved and supported that the board adjourn sine die.
Motion prevailed.
F. S. BURGESS,
Chairman Pro Tem.
WM. H. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

You will get
PURE DRUGS

—AND—
Accurate Prescriptions.

Everything new and up-to-date.

J. O. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

The Leading Specialists of America. Established 25 Years. Bank Security.

**VARICOCELE
NERVOUS DEBILITY
CURED**

If you have transgressed against the laws of nature, you must suffer. Youthful ignorance, later excesses and nervous diseases have wrecked thousands of promising lives. Treat with scientific physicians and be cured. Avoid quacks. E. A. Sidney, of Toledo, says: "At an early age I was the victim of youthful ignorance. I treated with a dozen doctors, who all promised to cure me. They got my money and I still had the disease. I had given up hope when a friend advised me to consult Drs. K. & K., who had cured him. Without any confidence I called on them, and Dr. Kennedy agreed to cure me or no pay. After taking the New Method—Treatment for six weeks I felt like a new man. The weakness ceased, morning urine disappeared, nerves grew stronger, hair stopped falling out, urine became clear and my physical system vitalized. I was entirely cured by Dr. Kennedy and recommend him from the bottom of my heart."
We Treat and Cure: Striped Diseases, Varicocele, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

BONFIDATI: FREE. BOOKS FREE. Call or write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. NO CURE, NO PAY.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St.
Detroit, Mich.

Valentines!

Valentines, both comic and sentimental, for both young and old, ranging in price from one cent upward. Don't fail to see them, they are most beautiful.

Fournier's Drug Store,
The Old Reliable.

Nine to One

Statistics prove that the chances of your dying of Throat or Lung Troubles, are 9 to 1.

Waste no time, but cure your Disease with

**DR. KING'S
NEW DISCOVERY**
FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS

the only strictly scientific Lung Specific in existence.
Positively guaranteed to help or money refunded.

Saved the Preacher.

Rev. O. D. Moore of Harperaville, N. Y., writes: "I had a fearful cough for months, which nothing would relieve, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It cured my cough and saved my life."

Prices, 50c and \$1.00

Trial Bottles Free

RECOMMENDED, GUARANTEED
AND SOLD BY

Deceased Persons' Fund.

1904		1904	
Oct. 1 Balance	\$12.75	Oct. 31 Balance	\$12.75
Total	\$12.75	Total	\$12.75
1904		1904	
Nov. 1 Balance	\$12.75	Nov. 30 Balance	\$12.75
Total	\$12.75	Total	\$12.75
1904		1904	
Dec. 1 Balance	\$12.75	Dec. 31 Balance	\$12.75
Total	\$12.75	Total	\$12.75
1905			
Jan. 1 Balance			\$12.75

Institute Fund.

1904		1904	
Oct. 1 Balance	\$28.00	Oct. 31 Balance	\$28.50
do 31 from ce. contr	3.00		
Total	\$28.50	Total	\$28.50
1904		1904	
Nov. 1 Balance	\$28.50	Nov. 30 Balance	\$28.50
Total	\$28.50	Total	\$28.50
1904		1904	
Dec. 1 Balance	\$28.50	Dec. 31 Balance	\$30.00
do 31 from contr schools	1.50		
Total	\$30.00	Total	\$30.00
1905			
Jan. 1 Balance			\$30.00

Hunters' License Fund.

1904		1904	
Oct. 1 Balance	\$50.50	Oct. 31 Balance	\$50.50
Total	\$50.50	Total	\$50.50
1904		1904	
Nov. 1 Balance	\$50.50	Nov. 30 Balance	\$50.50
Total	\$50.50	Total	\$50.50
1904		1904	
Dec. 1 Balance	\$50.50	Dec. 31 Balance	\$151.50
do 31 from co. clerk, fees for 1904	101.00		
Total	\$151.50	Total	\$151.50
1905			
Jan. 1 Balance			\$151.50

Primary School Fund.

1904		1904	
Nov. 14 From aud. gen.	\$1,425.05	Nov. 30 Balance	\$2,425.05
Total	\$2,425.05	Total	\$2,425.05
1904		1905	
Dec. 1 Balance	\$2,425.05	Dec. 31 To B. Creek twp	\$ 226.95
		do to Frederic twp	614.55
		do to Grayling twp	1,262.25
		do to M. Forest twp	372.85
		do to S. Branch twp	48.45
Total	\$2,425.05	Total	\$2,425.05

South Branch Township.

1904		1904	
Oct. 1 Balance	\$208.92	Oct. 31 Balance	\$208.92
Total	\$208.92	Total	\$208.92
1904		1904	
Nov. 1 Balance	\$208.92	Nov. 9 Paid town treas.	\$208.92
do 30 tax col	5.54	do 30 balance	5.54
Total	\$214.46	Total	\$214.46
1904		1904	
Dec. 1 Balance	\$ 5.54	Dec. 31 Balance	\$1,033.11
do 31 tax col	2.97		
do from aud. gen. 3d qr 1904	876.55		
do from aud. gen. sale tax homestead lds	99.10		
do primary school int.	48.45		
do library fund	50		
Total	\$1,033.11	Total	\$1,033.11
1905			
Jan. 1 Balance			\$1,033.11

Beaver Creek Township.

1904		1904	
Oct. 1 Balance	\$266.57	Oct. 20 Paid town treas	\$266.57
Total	\$266.57	Total	\$266.57

1904		1904	
Dec. 31 Tax col	\$ 15.59	Dec. 31 Balance	\$446.25
do from aud. gen. 3d qr. 1904	151.73		
do from aud. gen. tax homestead land 3d qr. 1904	49.91		
do primary school int	226.95		
do library fund	2.07		
Total	\$446.25	Total	\$446.25

1905			
Jan. 1 Balance			\$446.25

Grayling Township.

1904		1904	
Oct. 1 Balance	\$148.11	Oct. 17 Paid town treas.	\$148.11
do 31 tax col	37.24	do 31 balance	37.24
Total	\$185.35	Total	\$185.35

1904		1904	
Nov. 1 Balance	\$37.24	Nov. 30 Balance	\$67.52
do 30 tax col	30.28		
Total	\$67.52	Total	\$67.52

1904		1904	
Dec. 1 Balance	\$ 67.52	Dec. 31 Balance	\$1,510.71
do 41 tax col	46.20		
do from aud. gen., 3d qr 1904	123.14		
do library fund	11.60		
do primary school int	1,262.25		
Total	\$1,510.71	Total	\$1,510.61

1905			
Jan. 1 Balance			\$1,510.61

Maple Forest.

1904		1904	
Oct. 1 Balance	\$104.53	Oct. 31 Balance	\$103.83
do 31 tax col	30		
Total	\$103.83	Total	\$103.83

1904		1904	
Nov. 1 Balance	\$103.83	Nov. 17 Paid town treas	\$103.83
do 30 tax col	8.43	do 30 balance	8.73
Total	\$112.26	Total	\$112.26

1904		1904	
Dec. 1 Balance	\$ 8.73	Dec. 31 Balance	\$621.93
do 31 tax col	8.77		
do from aud. gen., 3d qr 1904	219.04		
do sale tax homestead lands, 3d qr 1904	109.64		
do primary school	372.95		
do library fund	2.90		
Total	\$621.93	Total	\$621.93

1905			
Jan. 1 Balance			\$621.93

Frederic Township.

1904		1904	
Oct. 1 Balance	\$69.61	Oct. 31 Balance	\$69.61
Total	\$69.61	Total	\$69.61

1904		1905	
Nov. 1 Balance	\$69.61	Nov. 30 Balance	\$195.48
do 9 liquor tax	123.75		
do 30 local tax	2.12		
Total	\$195.48	Total	\$195.48

1904		1904	
Dec. 1 Balance	\$195.48	Dec. 31 Refund to county	\$ 5.66
do 31 tax col	1.64	do balance	926.37
do from aud. gen., 3d qr 1904	115.08		
do primary school int	614.55		
do library fund	5.28		
Total	\$932.03	Total	\$932.03

1905			
Jan. 1 Balance			\$926.37

Recapitulation.

1905		1905	
Jan. 1 County balance	\$ 5,528.94	Jan. 1 Balance	\$10,691.58
Poor fund	155.45		
Hunters' license fees	151.50		
Soldiers' relief	74.57		
Institute	30.00		
Deceased persons	12.75		
Grayling twp	1,510.71		
M. Forest twp	621.93		
S. Branch twp	1,033.11		
B. Creek twp	446.25		
Frederic twp	926.37		
Total	\$10,691.58	Total	\$10,691.58